Operating System/2™ Programming Tools and Information Version 1.2

Dialog Manager and Dialog Tag Language Reference Summary

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Operating System/2™
Programming Tools
and Information
Version 1.2

Dialog Manager and Dialog Tag Language Reference Summary

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About This Book

This book contains summaries of the *Dialog Tag Language Guide and Reference* and the *Dialog Manager Guide and Reference*. The *Dialog Tag Language Guide and Reference* presents Dialog Tag Language (DTL), the markup language that you will use to create displayable panels, messages, key mapping lists, and other dialog elements for Dialog Manager applications.

Use this book with the *Dialog Tag Language Guide and Reference* and the *Dialog Manager Guide and Reference*. The *Dialog Tag Language Guide and Reference* will guide you in creating, compiling, and storing dialog elements for Dialog Manager applications, and the *Dialog Manager Guide and Reference* will instruct you in using the Dialog Manager services.

Who Should Read This Book

The intended audience for this book is application developers, although others involved in designing and creating DM applications will also find this book useful. This book assumes you are already familiar with designing DM applications and have a fundamental knowledge of programming concepts.

How This Book is Organized

The summary information is divided into two sections: the **Dialog Tag Language Reference Summary** and the **Dialog Manager Reference Summary**. The **Dialog Tag Language Reference Summary** section contains the following sections:

DTL Tag Summary
: This section includes general rules for tag markup entry and gives a brief description and syntax diagram for each tag.

Nesting Order of DTL Tags
: This section includes syntax diagrams, indicating which tags are repeatable, to guide you in creating dialog elements.

DTL Commands Summary
: This section lists general rules that apply to all commands and shows the syntax for the DTLC and DTLD commands.

DTLC and DTLD Exit Values
: This section describes the meaning of each exit value for DTLC and DTLD and displays the result of each exit value.

DTLC Country-ID List
: This section lists the valid country-IDs and country codes for the /COUNTRY parameter of the DTLC command.

DTLC Language-ID List
: This section lists the valid language-IDs and language files for the /LANGUAGE parameter of the DTLC command.

Markup Declaration
: This section includes examples and explanations of Document Type Declaration and Entity Declaration with syntax diagrams.

Predefined Symbols
This section lists symbols to use when certain keyboard characters are unavailable or to specify as part of your tag data a special character that has a reserved meaning in GML syntax.

The **Dialog Manager Reference Summary** contains the following sections:

Dialog Manager Services Summary
This section lists the dialog services along with a brief description and syntax diagram.

Dialog Manager Commands and Descriptions
This section lists and briefly describes the Dialog Manager system commands.

System Variables
This section briefly describes the system variables, including variable type and maximum variable length.

Related Publications

Use this reference summary in conjunction with the:

- *Dialog Tag Language Guide and Reference*, which contains complete information on creating dialog elements for Dialog Manager applications.
- *Dialog Manager Guide and Reference*, which provides a complete description of the Dialog Manager services and syntax and demonstrates how to use them to create DM applications.

Refer to the *OS/2 Getting Started* book for information about how to name files. Also refer to the "Technical Bulletin" section of the *OS/2 Product Information* book for information regarding an OS/2 Standard Edition Version 1.2 update. This update will contain additional rules for naming files.

Contents

Dialog Tag Language Reference Summary 1

Dialog Tag Language Tag Summary 3
General Rules for Markup Entry 3
How to Read the Syntax Diagrams 3
Tag Group Summary 5
Alphabetic Summary 8

Nesting Order of Dialog Tag Language Tags 37

Dialog Tag Language Commands Summary 43
General Rules For DTL Commands 43

DTLC and DTLD Exit Values 45
DTLC Exit Values 45
DTLD Exit Values 45

DTLC Country-ID List 47

DTLC Language-ID List 49

Markup Declaration 51
Document Type Declaration 51
Entity Declarations 53

Predefined Entities 55

Dialog Manager Reference Summary 57

Dialog Manager Services Summary 59

Dialog Manager Commands and Descriptions 65

System Variables 69

Dialog Tag Language Reference Summary

Dialog Tag Language Tag Summary 3
General Rules for Markup Entry 3
How to Read the Syntax Diagrams 3
Tag Group Summary 5
Alphabetic Summary 8

Nesting Order of Dialog Tag Language Tags 37

Dialog Tag Language Commands Summary 43
General Rules For DTL Commands 43
DTLC Command 44
DTLD Command 44

DTLC and DTLD Exit Values 45
DTLC Exit Values 45
DTLD Exit Values 45

DTLC Country-ID List 47

DTLC Language-ID List 49

Markup Declaration 51
Document Type Declaration 51
Entity Declarations 53

Predefined Entities 55

Dialog Tag Language Tag Summary

General Rules for Markup Entry

The following rules apply when you use the Dialog Tag Language (DTL).

- Tags are delimited by a set of symbols that distinguish them from the text of the markup.
- Tags are delimited by "<" and ">". Text not within the delimiters is called tag content and is subject to translation.
- Tags in a source file can be entered in either uppercase or lowercase.
- You can determine characteristics of a tag definition with attributes that specify values for the tag.
- Attribute values that include blanks or characters other than A through Z, 0 through 9, (-), or (.) must be enclosed within single or double quotes.
- If an end tag is required, the tag definition must be explicitly ended for the source file to compile properly.
- Many tags can be nested or specified within other tags.

How to Read the Syntax Diagrams

Throughout this book, syntax is described using the structure defined below.

- Read the syntax diagrams from left to right, from top to bottom, following the path of the line.

  The ▶▶— symbol indicates the beginning of a statement.

  The —▶ symbol indicates that the statement syntax is continued on the next line.

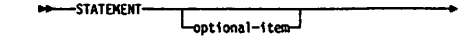
  The ▶— symbol indicates that a statement is continued from the previous line.

  The —▶◀ symbol indicates the end of a statement.

  Diagrams of syntactical units other than complete statements start with the ▶— symbol and end with the —▶ symbol.

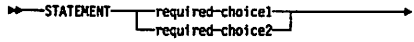
- Required items appear on the horizontal line (the main path).

- Optional items appear below the main path.

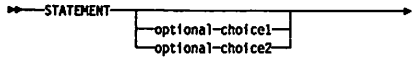


- If you can choose from two or more items, they appear vertically, in a stack.

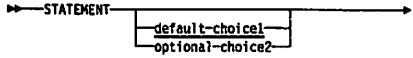
  If you *must* choose one of the items, one item of the stack appears on the main path.



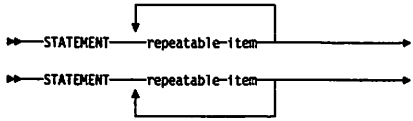
If choosing one of the items is optional, the entire stack appears below the main path.



- Parameters that are underscored are default parameters. If you don't write it in the statement, you will get the same result as if you had actually written it.



- An arrow returning to the left above or below the item indicates an item that you can repeat. Required items appear on the main line and optional items appear below the main line.



- Keywords appear in uppercase (for example, PARM1). However, they can be uppercase or lowercase when they are entered. They must be spelled exactly as shown. Variables and acceptable values appear in all lowercase letters (for example, parmx). They represent names or values that you supply. Keywords and keywords followed by parameters (for example, MSG(message-id)) may be coded in any order.
- If punctuation marks, parentheses, arithmetic operators, or other symbols are shown, you must enter them as part of the syntax.

Tag Group Summary

Page	Element
6	Application panels
6	Help panels and help indexes
6	Information regions
7	Variables
7	Application command tables
7	Key mapping lists
7	Messages

Table 1 (Page 1 of 2). Application Panel Tags			
Tag	Page	Tag	Page
AB (Action Bar)	8	INFO (Information Region)	19
ABC (Action Bar Choice)	8	LSTCOL (List Column)	23
ACTION (Action)	9	LSTFLD (List Field)	24
AREA (Area)	9	M (Mnemonic)	24
ASSIGNI (Assignment List Item)	10	PANDEF (Panel Definition)	27
ASSIGNL (Assignment List)	10	PANEL (Panel Definition)	27
BOTINST (Bottom Instruction)	10	PDC (Pull-Down Choice)	29
CHOICE (Selection Choice)	12	PDSEP (Pull-Down Separator)	29
CMDAREA (Command Area)	13	REGION (Region)	30
DIVIDER (Divider)	15	SELCOL (Selection Column)	30
DTACOL (Data Column)	16	SELFLD (Selection Field)	31
DTAFLD (Data Field)	16	SELLST (Selection List)	31
DTAFLDD (Data Field Description)	17	TOPINST (Top Instruction)	33
ICON (Icon Resource)	19	UC (User Control)	33

Table 2. Help Panel and Help Index Tags			
Tag	Page	Tag	Page
AREA (Area)	9	ISYN (Index Synonym)	20
HELP (Help Panel)	18	ITOP (Index Topic)	20
ICMD (Index Command)	19	RP (Reference Phrase)	30
INFO (Information Region)	19	SORTKEY (Sortkey)	32

Table 3 (Page 1 of 2). Information Region Tags			
Tag	Page	Tag	Page
CAUTION (Caution)	11	NOTE (Note)	25
DD (Definition Description)	14	NT (Note)	26
DDHD (Definition Description Header)	14	OL (Ordered List)	26
DL (Definition List)	15	P (Paragraph)	26
DT (Definition Term)	15	PARML (Parameter List)	28
DTHD (Definition Term Header)	17	PD (Parameter Description)	28
FIG (Figure)	17	PT (Parameter Term)	29
FIGCAP (Figure Caption)	18	RP (Reference Phrase)	30
Hn (Heading) (H1-H4)	18	SL (Simple List)	32
INFO (Information Region)	19	UL (Unordered List)	33
LI (List Item)	21	WARNING (Warning)	35
LINES (Lines)	21	XMP (Example)	36
LP (List Part)	22		

Table 4. Variable Tags			
Tag	Page	Tag	Page
CHECKI (Validity Check Item)	11	VARDCL (Variable Declaration)	34
CHECKL (Validity Check List)	12	VARLIST (Variable List)	34
LIT (Literal)	22	XLATI (Translate Item)	35
VARCLASS (Variable Class)	34	XLATL (Translate List)	36

Table 5. Application Command Table Tags			
Tag	Page	Tag	Page
CMD (Command Definition)	12	CMDTBL (Command Table)	14
CMDACT (Command Action)	13	T (Truncation)	32

Table 6. Key Mapping List Tags			
Tag	Page	Tag	Page
KEYI (Key Item)	20	KEYL (Key Mapping List)	21

Table 7 (Page 1 of 2). Message Tags			
Tag	Page	Tag	Page
MSG (Message)	25	VARSUB (Variable Substitution)	35
MSGMBR (Message Member)	25		

Alphabetic Summary

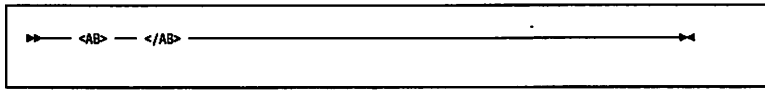
The following is an alphabetical summary of the syntax of each of the Dialog Tag Language tags. In addition to listing the tags, the summary shows:

- The valid attributes and values for the tag (if any)
- The tags that can be nested directly within each tag
- The tags that you can code a tag within
- The dialog elements that the tags can be coded within.

The dialog elements that a tag can be used within will be listed beneath the syntax diagram, followed by the **Used within** and **Nested tags** headings.

AB (Action Bar)

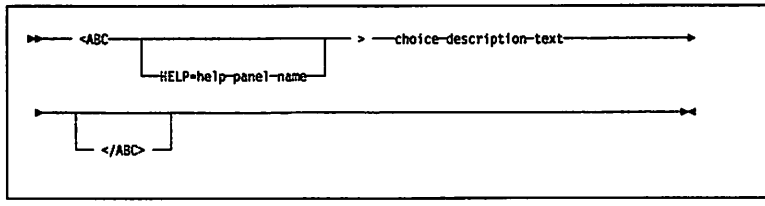
The AB tag defines an action bar on an application panel.



Application Panels
Used within: PANEL
Nested tags: ABC

ABC (Action Bar Choice)

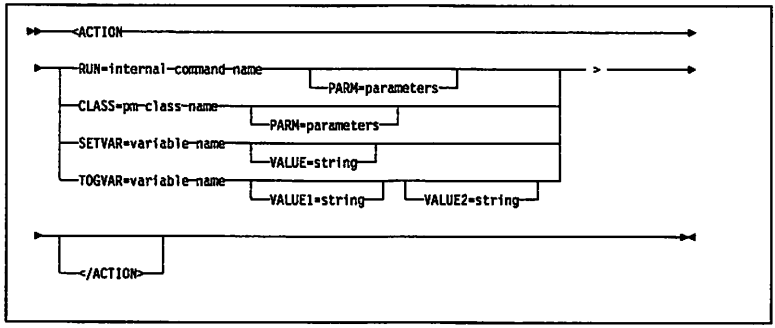
The ABC tag defines a keyword, or choice in an action bar, and serves as a base for the pull-down choice tags.



Application Panels
Used within: AB
Nested tags: M, PDC, PDSEP

ACTION (Action)

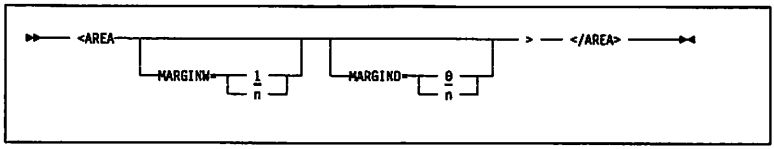
The ACTION tag defines the action that occurs when a pull-down choice or selection field choice is selected.



Application panels
Used within: CHOICE, PDC
Nested tags: none

AREA (Area)

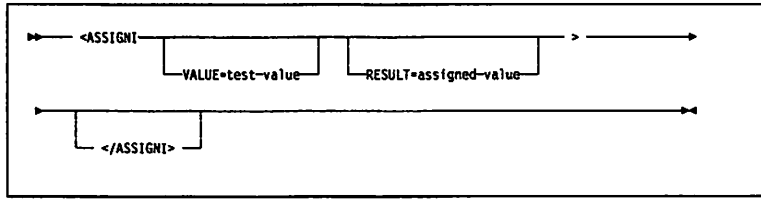
The AREA defines the scrollable portion of a panel.



Application Panels
Used within: PANEL
Nested tags: DIVIDER, DTACOL, DTAFLD, INFO, LSTFLD, REGION, SELFLD, SELLST, UC
Help Panels
Used within: HELP
Nested tags: INFO

ASSIGNI (Assignment List Item)

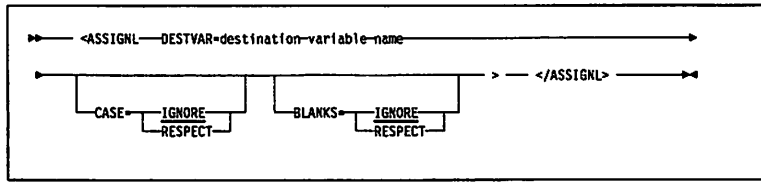
The ASSIGNI tag defines a list element in an assignment list.



Application Panels
Used within: ASSIGNL
Nested tags: none

ASSIGNL (Assignment List)

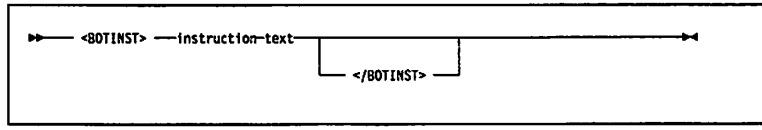
The ASSIGNL tag defines an assignment list.



Application Panels
Used within: DTAFLD
Nested tags: ASSIGNI

BOTINST (Bottom Instruction)

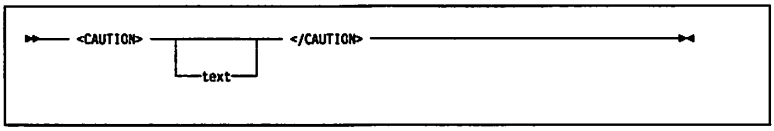
The BOTINST defines a bottom instruction for a panel.



Application Panels
Used within: PANEL
Nested tags: none

CAUTION (Caution)

The CAUTION tag defines a statement that alerts the user of a risk.

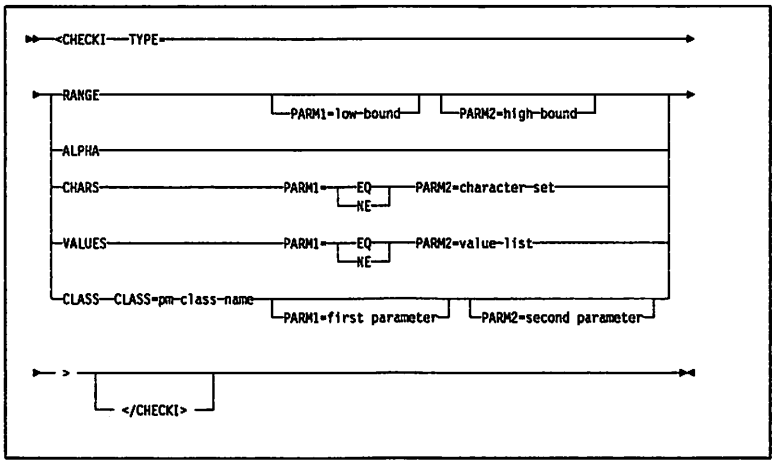


Application Panels
Used within: LI, LP, P
Nested tags: DL, FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, XMP

Help Panels
Used within: LI, LP, P
Nested tags: FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, RP, SL, UL, XMP

CHECKI (Validity Check Item)

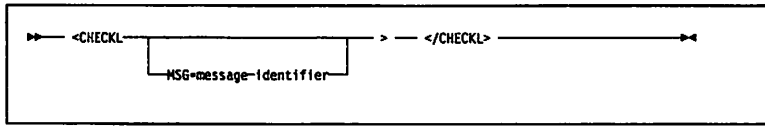
The CHECKI tag defines a single test of an input value within a check list.



Variables
Used within: CHECKL
Nested tags: none

CHECKL (Validity Check List)

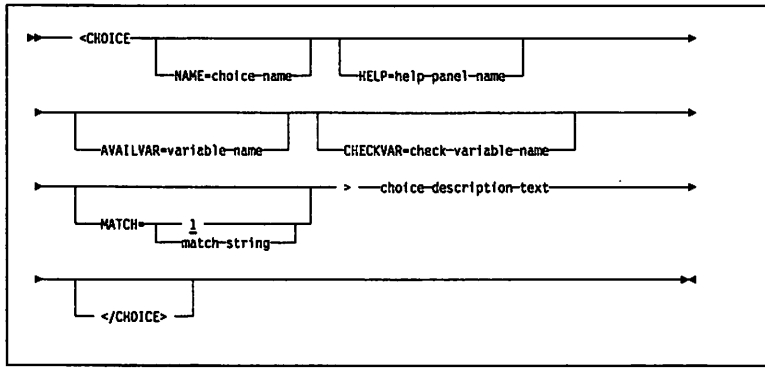
The CHECKL tag defines a list of validity checks the Dialog Manager applies to the input variables.



Variables
Used within: VARCLASS
Nested tags: CHECKI

CHOICE (Selection Choice)

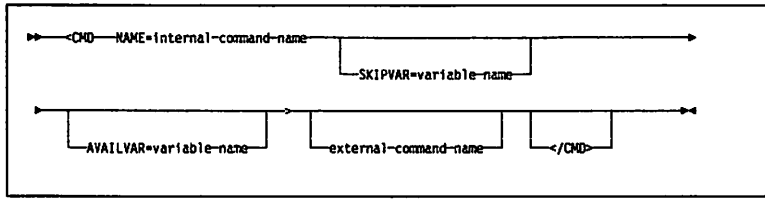
The CHOICE tag defines information about a selection item in a selection field.



Application Panels
Used within: SELFLD
Nested tags: ACTION, M

CMD (Command Definition)

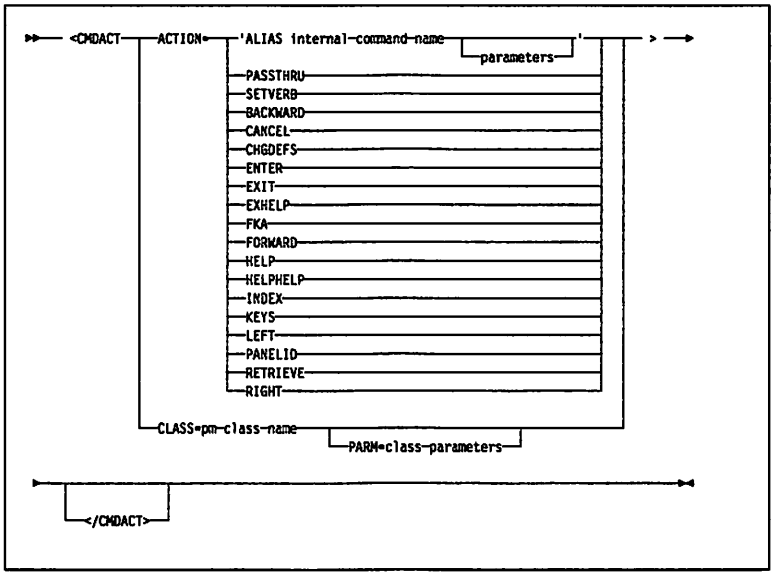
The CMD defines commands.



Application Panels
Used within: CMDTBL
Nested tags: CMDACT, T

CMDACT (Command Action)

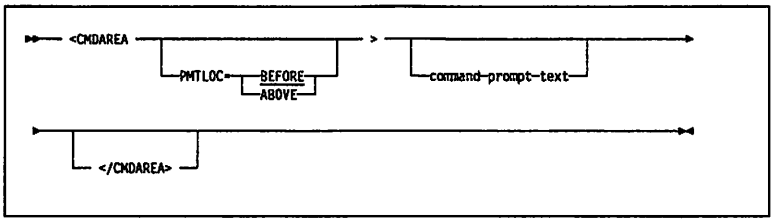
The CMDACT tag defines the action taken when an associated command is issued.



Application Panels
Used within: CMD
Nested tags: none

CMDAREA (Command Area)

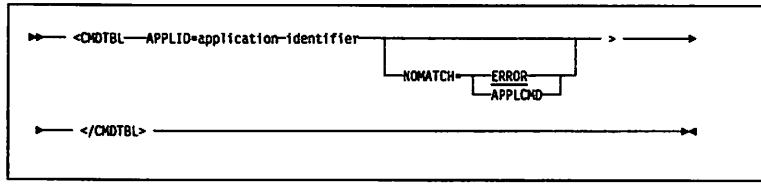
The CMDAREA tag defines a command area, which includes the command prompt text and the command entry field.



Application Panels
Used within: PANEL
Nested tags: none

CMDTBL (Command Table)

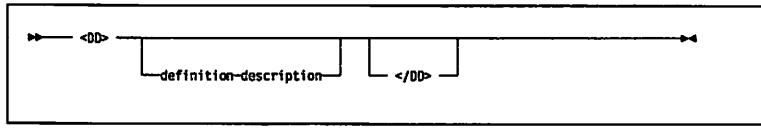
The CMDTBL tag defines a single place to define commands.



Application Command Tables
Used within: none
Nested tags: CMD

DD (Definition Description)

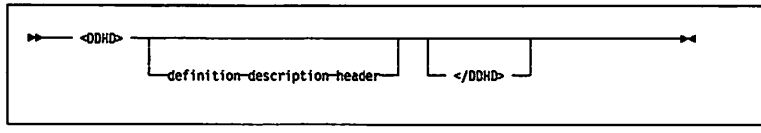
The DD tag defines the description of a term within a definition list.



Application Command Tables
Used within: DL
Nested tags: DL, FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, XMP
Help Panels
Used within: DL
Nested tags: P, RP

DDHD (Definition Description Header)

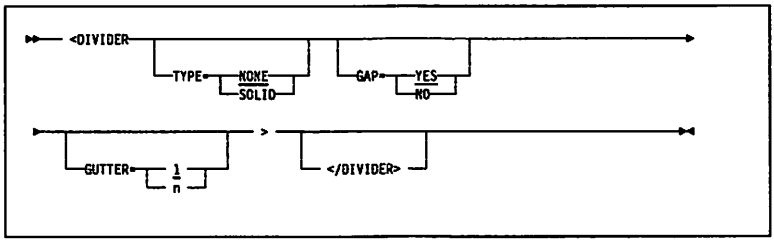
The DDHD tag defines a heading for the description column of a definition list.



Application Panels
Used within: DL
Nested tags: none
Help Panels
Used within: DL
Nested tags: RP

DIVIDER (Area Divider)

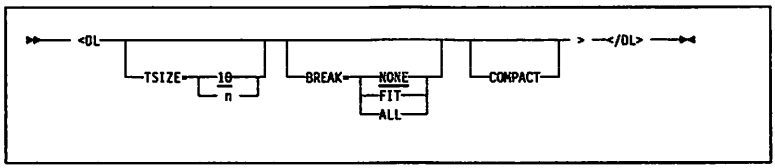
The DIVIDER tag defines a blank or solid divider within an area or region.



Application Panels
Used within: AREA, DTACOL, PANEL, REGION
Nested tags: none

DL (Definition List)

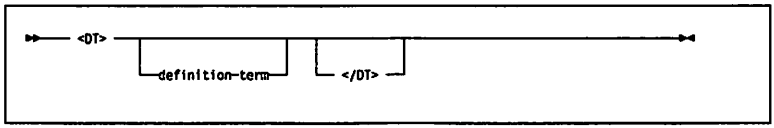
The DL tag defines a list of words or phrases and their corresponding definitions.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, NT, PD, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: DD, DDHD, DT, DTHD
Help Panels
Used within: INFO
Nested tags: DD, DDHD, DT, DTHD

DT (Definition Term)

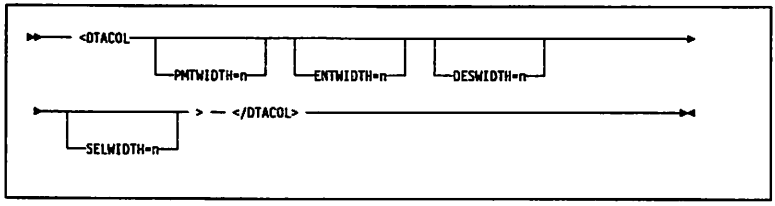
The DT tag defines the term being defined within a definition list.



Application Panels
Used within: DL
Nested tags: none
Help Panels
Used within: DL
Nested tags: RP

DTACOL (Data Column)

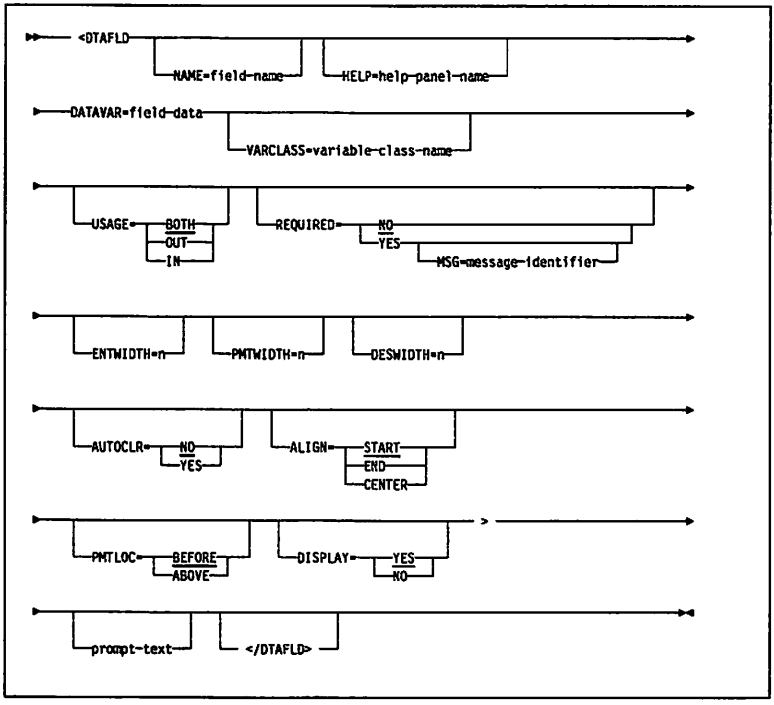
The DTACOL tag defines column widths for data fields (DTAFLD) and selection fields (SELFLD) that are coded within a DTACOL tag.



Application Panels
Used within: AREA, REGION, PANEL
Nested tags: DIVIDER, DTAFLD, SELFLD

DTAFLD (Data Field)

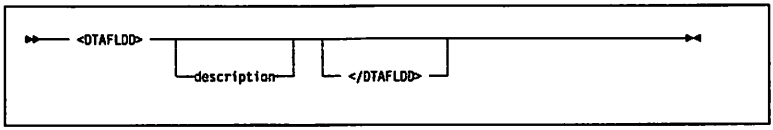
The DTAFLD tag defines an input field, an output field or an input/output field.



Application Panels
Used within: AREA, DTACOL, PANEL, REGION
Nested tags: DTAFLDD, ASSIGNL

DTAFLDD (Data Field Description)

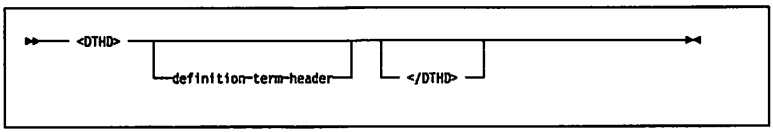
The DTAFLDD tag defines additional descriptive text that is associated with a data field.



Application panels
Used within: DTAFLD
Nested tags: none

DTHD (Definition Term Header)

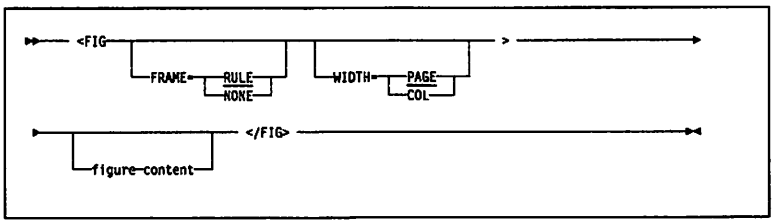
The DTHD tag defines the heading for the term column of a definition list.



Application Panels
Used within: DL
Nested tags: none
Help Panels
Used within: DL
Nested tags: RP

FIG (Figure)

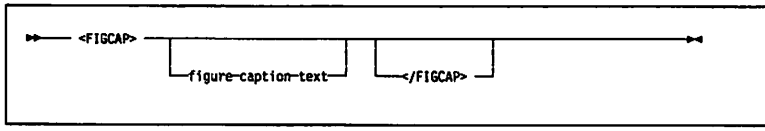
The FIG tag defines the format of information so that it is set off from the surrounding panel and retains the format of the enclosed text.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, INFO, LI, LP, PD, NT, WARNING
Nested tags: DL, FIGCAP, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, XMP
Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, INFO, LI, LP, WARNING
Nested tags: FIGCAP, NOTE, NT, OL, P, RP, SL, UL

FIGCAP (Figure Caption)

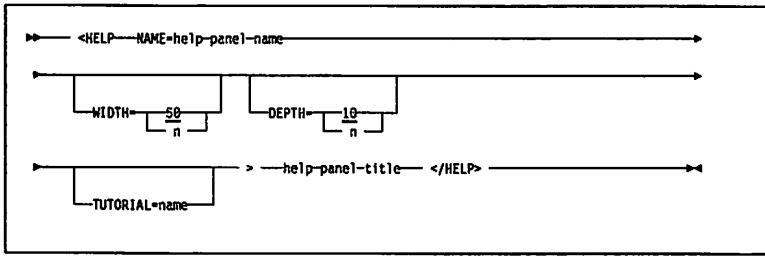
The FIGCAP tag defines a caption for a figure defined with the FIG tag.



Application Panels
Used within: FIG
Nested tags: none
Help Panels
Used within: FIG
Nested tags: RP

HELP (Help Panel)

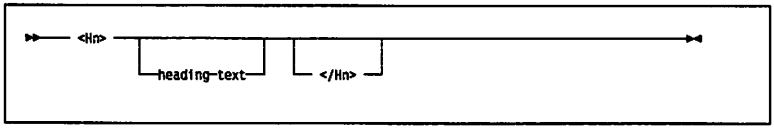
The HELP tag defines a help panel.



Help Panels
Used within: none
Nested tags: AREA, ICMD, ISYN, ITOP

Hn (Heading)

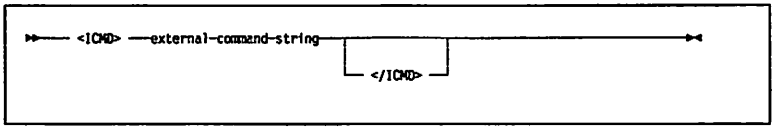
The Hn tags define main topics and subtopics of information.



Application Panels
Used within: INFO
Nested tags: none
Help Panels
Used within: INFO
Nested tags: RP (except in H1)

ICMD (Index Command)

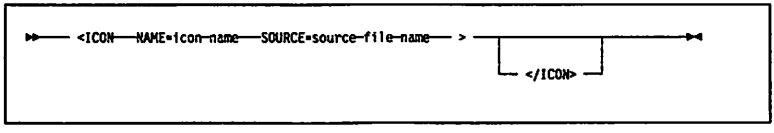
The ICMD tag designates the help panel that describes a command.



Help Panels
Used within: HELP
Nested tags: SORTKEY

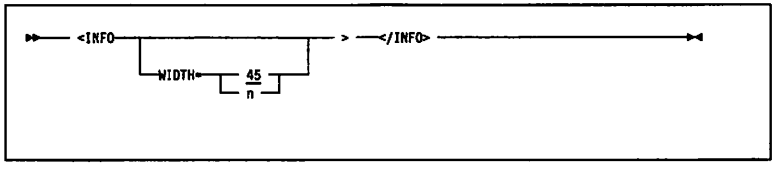
ICON (Icon Resource)

The ICON tag defines an icon resource from a source file that is created by an icon editor.



INFO (Information Region)

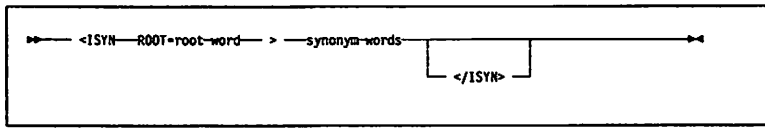
The INFO tag defines an information region for a panel.



Application Panels
Used within: AREA, PANEL, REGION
Nested tags: DL, FIG, Hn, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, XMP
Help Panels
Used within: AREA
Nested tags: DL, FIG, Hn, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, XMP

ISYN (Index Synonym)

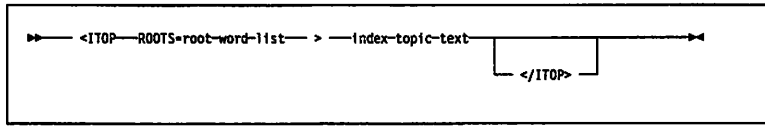
The ISYN tag defines synonyms for help keywords.



Help Panels
Used within: HELP
Nested tags: none

ITOP (Index Topic)

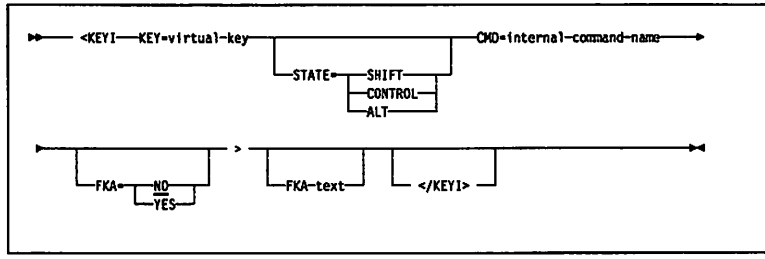
The ITOP tag defines a help index topic.



Help Panels
Used within: HELP
Nested tags: SORTKEY

KEYI (Key Item)

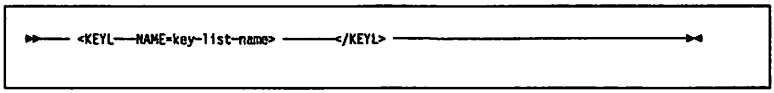
The KEYI tag defines a key assignment within a key mapping list.



Key Mapping Lists
Used within: KEYL
Nested tags: none

KEYL (Key Mapping List)

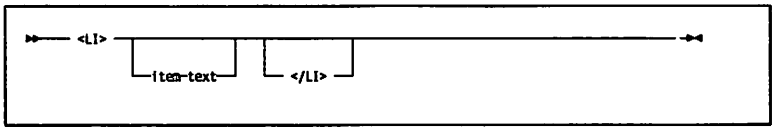
The KEYL tag defines a key mapping list where keys can be mapped to commands.



Key Mapping Lists
Used within: none
Nested tags: KEYI

LI (List Item)

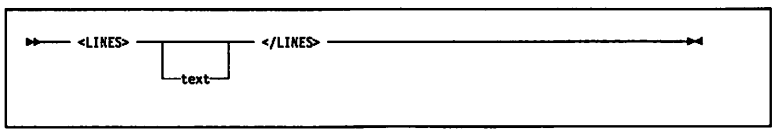
The LI tag defines a list item within an ordered list, unordered list, or simple list.



Application Panels
Used within: OL, SL, UL
Nested tags: CAUTION, DL, FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, WARNING, XMP
Help Panels
Used within: OL, SL, UL
Nested tags: CAUTION, FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, RP, SL, UL, WARNING, XMP

LINES (Lines)

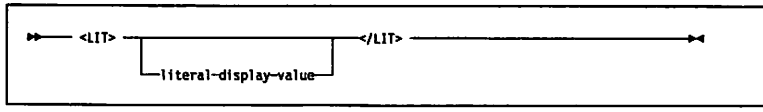
The LINES tag defines unformatted text to be displayed at run time.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, INFO, LI, LP, NT, PD, WARNING
Nested tags: DL, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, XMP
Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, INFO, LI, LP, WARNING
Nested tags: NOTE, NT, OL, P, RP, SL, UL

LIT (Literal)

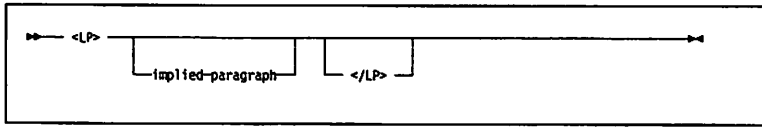
The LIT tag defines a string where all blanks are significant and included in the value.



Variables
Used within: XLATI
Nested tags: none

LP (List Part)

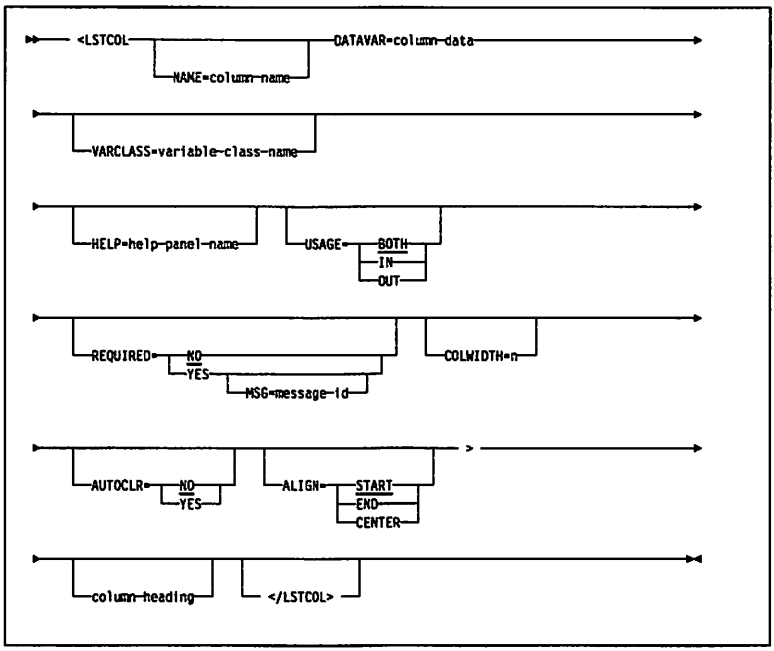
The LP tag identifies a comment or explanation within an ordered list, unordered list, or simple list.



Application Panels
Used within: OL, SL, UL
Nested tags: CAUTION, DL, FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, WARNING, XMP
Help Panels
Used within: OL, SL, UL
Nested tags: CAUTION, FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, RP, SL,UL, WARNING, XMP

LSTCOL (List Column)

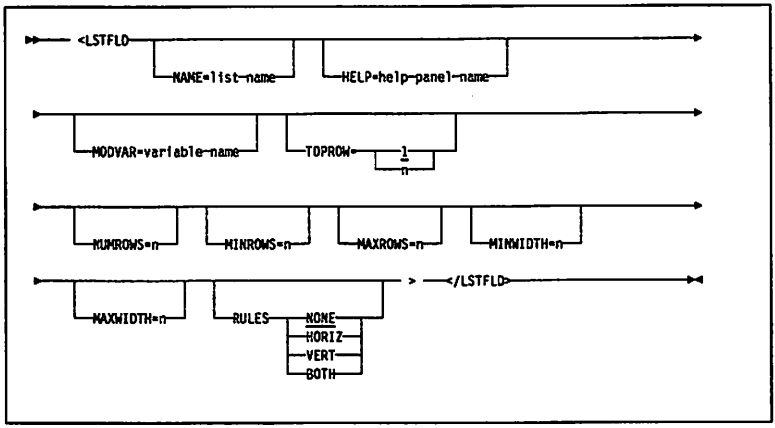
The LSTCOL tag defines a column within a list field.



Application Panels
Used within: LSTFLD
Nested tags: none

LSTFLD (List Field)

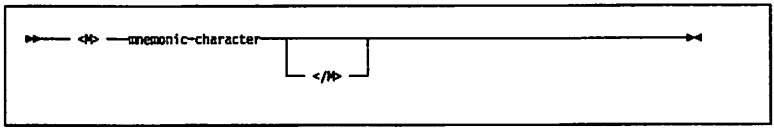
The LSTFLD tag defines a scrollable list that is made up of columns of data from array variables.



Application Panels
Used within: AREA, PANEL, REGION
Nested tags: LSTCOL

M (Mnemonic)

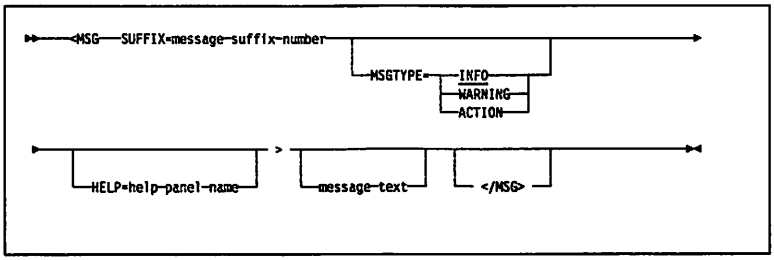
The M tag defines mnemonic for a choice.



Application Panels
Used within: ABC, CHOICE, PDC
Nested tags: none

MSG (Message)

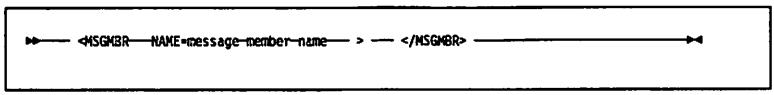
The MSG tag defines messages within a message member.



Messages
Used within: MSGMBR
Nested tags: VARSUB

MSGMBR (Message Member)

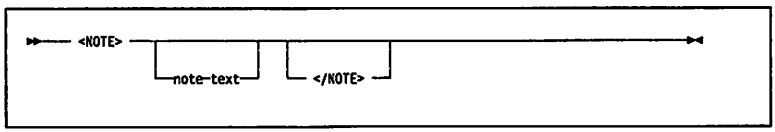
The MSGMBR tag defines a message member.



Messages
Used within: none
Nested tags: MSG

NOTE (Note)

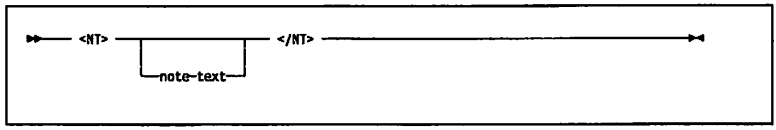
The NOTE tag defines a single-paragraph note.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, PD, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: none
Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: RP

NT (Note)

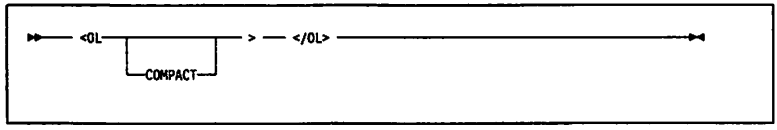
The NT tag identifies a single- or multiple-paragraph note.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, PD, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: DL, FIG, LINES, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, XMP
Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: P, RP

OL (Ordered List)

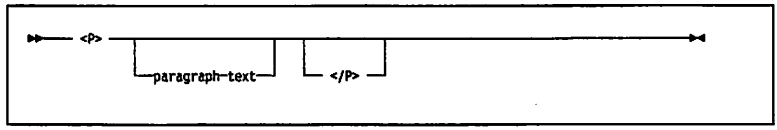
The OL tag identifies an ordered list of items.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, NT, PD, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: LI, LP
Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: LI, LP

P (Paragraph)

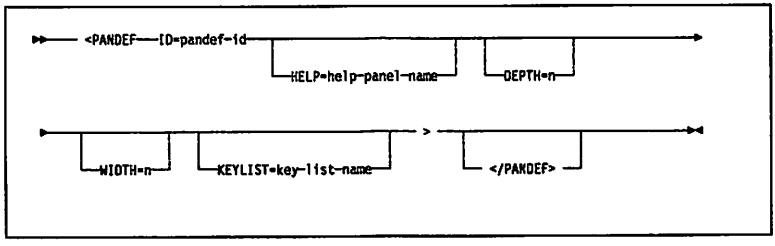
The P tag defines a paragraph.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, PD, NT, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: CAUTION, WARNING
Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, PD, NT, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: CAUTION, RP, WARNING

PANDEF (Panel Default)

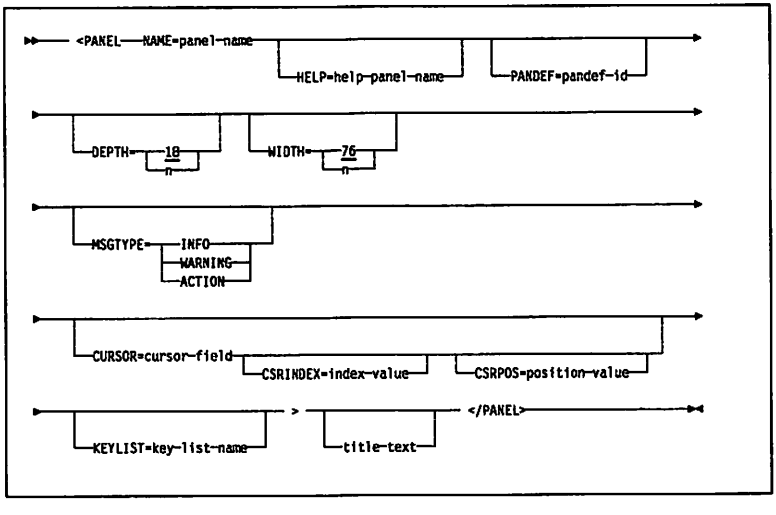
The PANDEF tag provides defaults for the application panels that reference it.



Application Panels
Used within: none
Nested tags: none

PANEL (Panel)

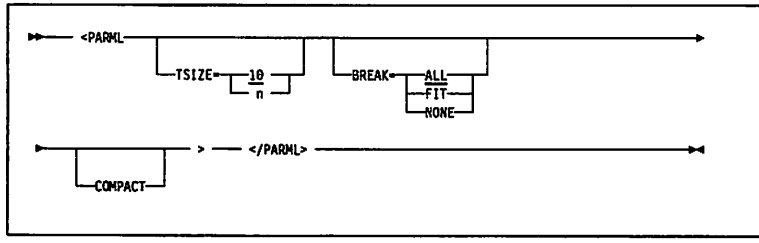
The PANEL tag defines an application panel.



Application Panels
Used within: none
Nested tags: AB, AREA, BOTINST, CMDAREA, DIVIDER, DTACOL, DTAFLD, INFO, LSTFLD, REGION, SELFLD, SELLST, TOPINST, UC

PARML (Parameter List)

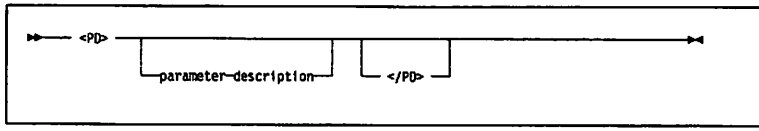
The PARML defines parameter terms and descriptions that you use to define a parameter list.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, NT, PD, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: PD, PT
Help Panels
Used within: INFO
Nested tags: PD, PT

PD (Parameter Description)

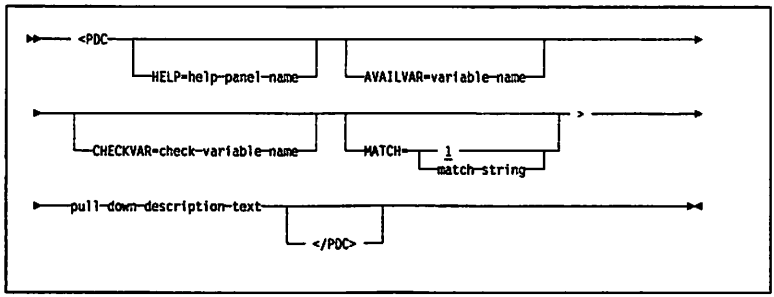
The PD tag defines the description of the term being defined in a parameter list.



Application Panels
Used within: PARML
Nested tags: DL, FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, XMP
Help Panels
Used within: PARML
Nested tags: P, RP

PDC (Pull-Down Choice)

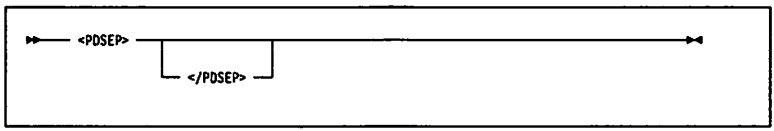
The PDC tag defines information about a choice included on an action bar pull-down menu.



Application Panels
Used within: ABC
Nested tags: ACTION, M

PDSEP (Pull-Down Separator)

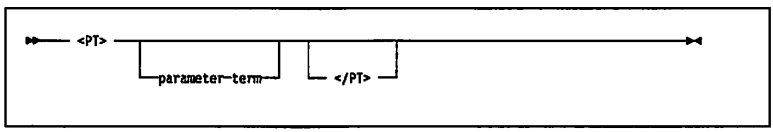
The PDSEP tag defines a horizontal divider line on an action bar pull-down menu.



Application Panels
Used within: ABC
Nested tags: none

PT (Parameter Term)

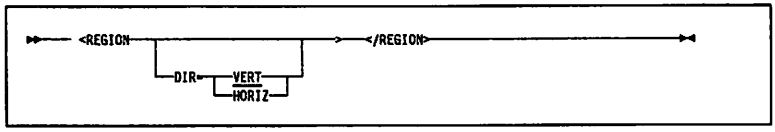
The PT tag defines the term being defined in a parameter list.



Application Panels
Used within: PARML
Nested tags: none
Help Panels
Used within: PARML
Nested tags: RP

REGION (Region)

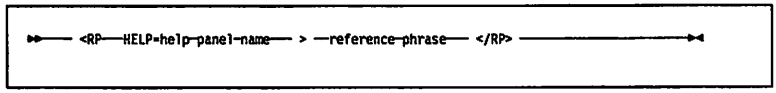
The REGION tag defines the direction in which fields on a panel are arranged.



Application Panels
Used within: AREA, PANEL, REGION
Nested tags: DIVIDER, DTACOL, DTAFLD, INFO, LSTFLD, REGION, SELFLD, SELLST, UC

RP (Reference Phrase)

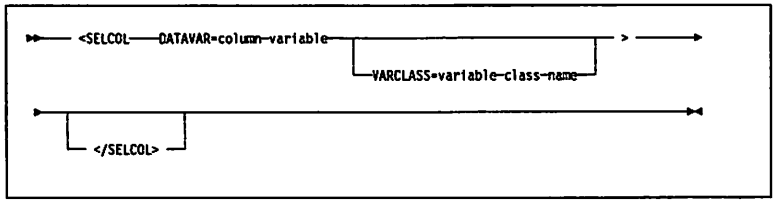
The RP tag specifies a word or phrase in help text that has additional help information with it.



Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, DDHD, DT, DTHD, FIG, FIGCAP, Hn (excep H1), LI, LINES, LP, NOTE, NT, P, PD, PT, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: none

SELCOL (Selection Column)

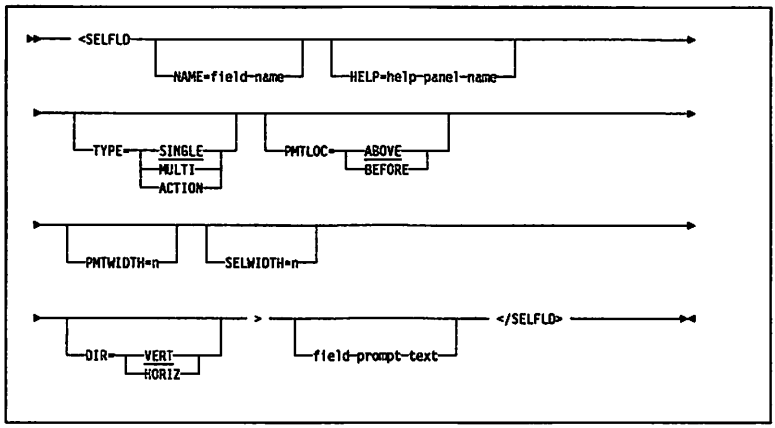
The SELCOL tag defines the array of column data where each element of the array corresponds to an item in the selection list.



Application Panels
Used within: SELLST
Nested tags: none

SELFLD (Selection Field)

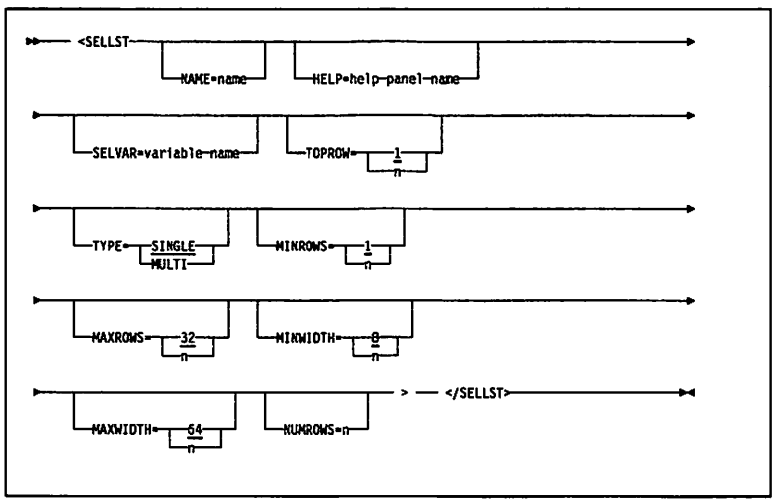
The SELFLD tag defines a field that includes a list of choices.



Application Panels
Used within: AREA, DTACOL, PANEL, REGION
Nested tags: CHOICE

SELLST (Selection List)

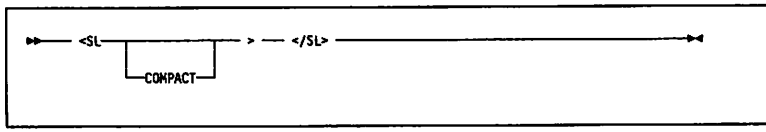
The SELLST tag defines a scrollable list from which the user can select choices.



Application Panels
Used within: PANEL
Nested tags: SELCOL

SL (Simple List)

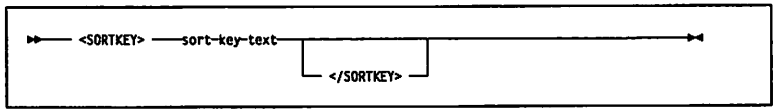
The SL tag defines a simple list of items.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, NT, PD, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: LI, LP
Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: LI, LP

SORTKEY (Sortkey)

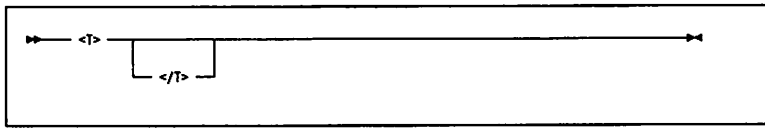
The SORTKEY tag defines a sort key used instead of the actual command or index topic text when creating an index.



Help Panels
Used within: ICMD, ITOP
Nested tags: none

T (Truncation)

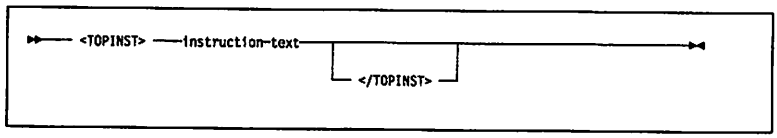
The T tag designates the minimum command name that the user must enter to issue a command.



Application Command Tables
Used within: CMD
Nested tags: none

TOPINST (Top Instruction)

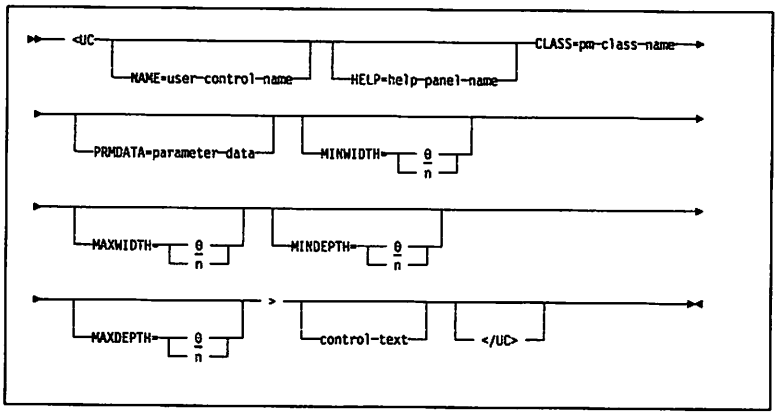
The TOPINST tag defines a top instruction for a panel.



Application Panels
Used within: PANEL
Nested tags: none

UC (User Control)

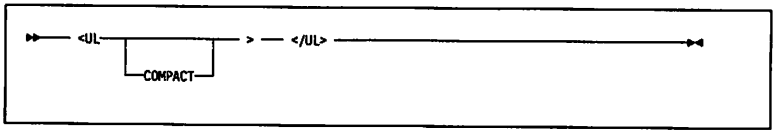
The UC tag allows you to specify an application-defined control on a panel.



Application Panels
Used within: AREA, PANEL, REGION
Nested tags: none

UL (Unordered List)

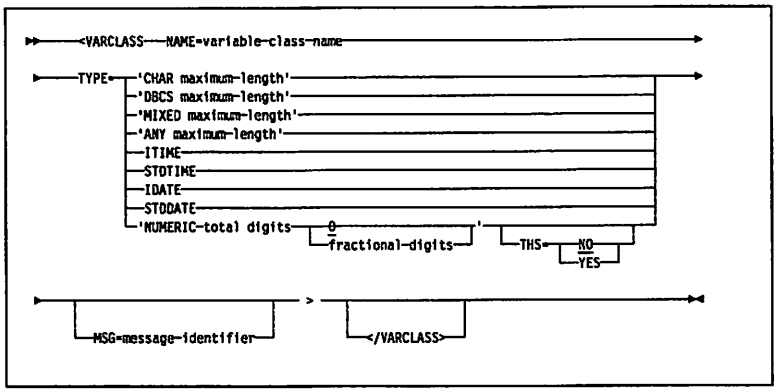
The UL tag identifies an unordered list, which is an indented list with a list item identifier in the left margin.



Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, NT, PD, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: LI, LP
Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, WARNING, XMP
Nested tags: LI, LP

VARCLASS (Variable Class)

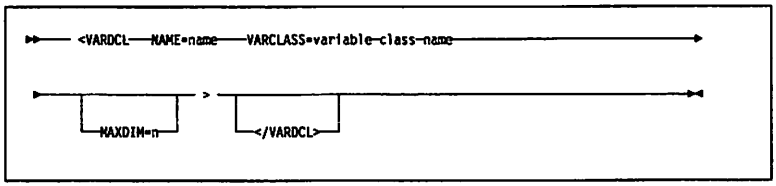
The VARCLASS defines variable class related information.



Variables
Used within: none
Nested tags: CHECKL, XLATL

VARDCL (Variable Declaration)

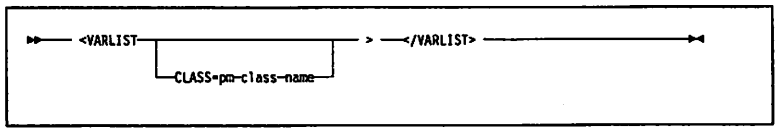
The VARDCL tag defines variables referenced in dialog elements.



Variables
Used within: VARLIST
Nested tags: none

VARLIST (Variable List)

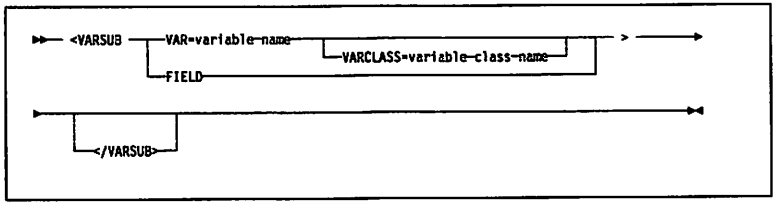
The VARLIST tag defines the method used to access variables referenced in dialog elements.



Variables
Used within: none
Nested tags: VARDCL

VARSUB (Variable Substitution)

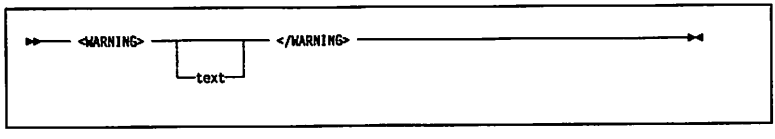
The VARSUB tag defines variables substituted in a message definition.



Messages
Used within: MSG
Nested tags: none

WARNING (Warning)

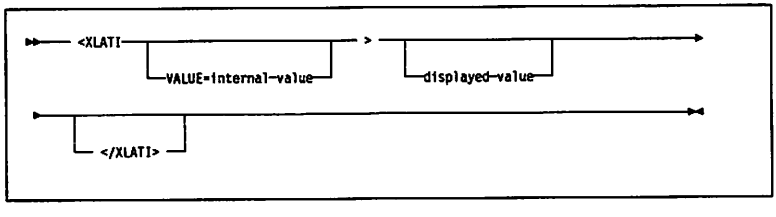
The WARNING tag defines a statement that alerts the user of a possible risk.



Application Panels
Used within: LI, LP, P
Nested tags: DL, FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL, XMP
Help Panels
Used within: LI, LP, P
Nested tags: FIG, LINES, NOTE, NT, OL, P, RP, SL, UL, XMP

XLATI (Translate Item)

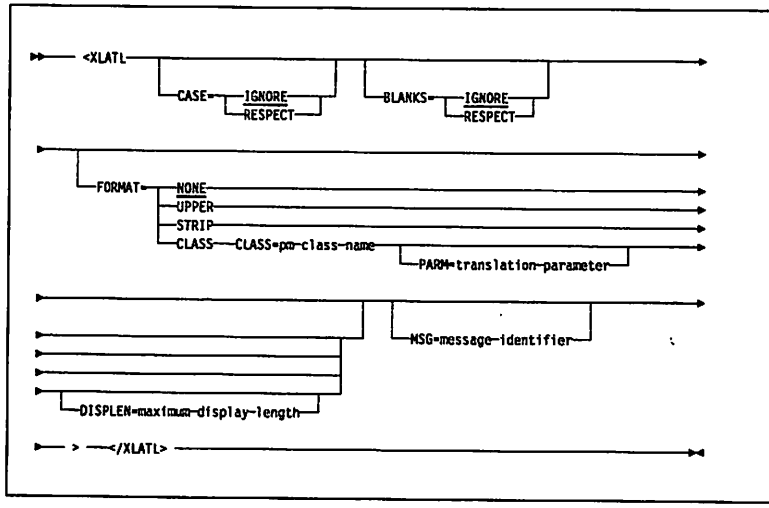
The XLATI tag defines an individual list element in a translation list.



Variables
Used within: XLATL
Nested tags: LIT

XLATL (Translate List)

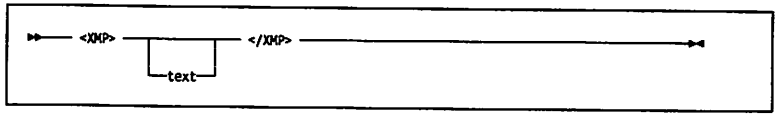
The XLATL identifies the beginning of a translate list for a variable class.



Variables
Used within: VARCLASS
Nested tags: XLATL

XMP (Example)

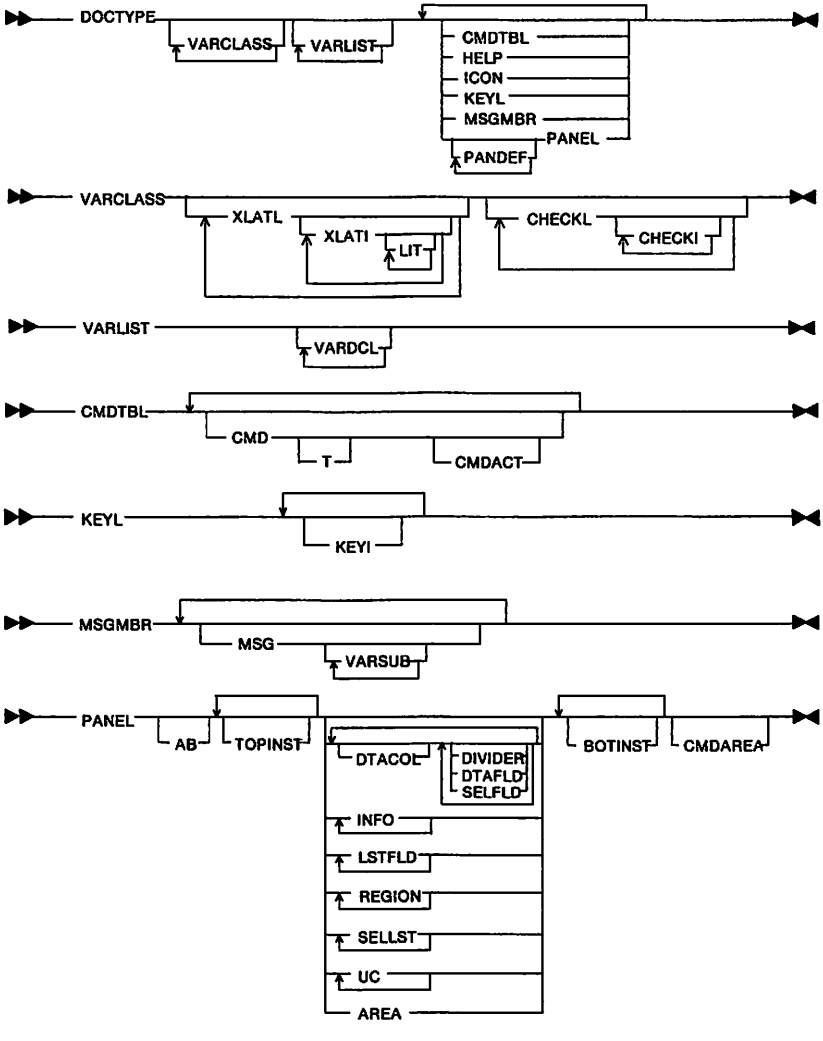
The XMP tag defines an example that will be formatted in mono-spaced font, exactly as it entered.

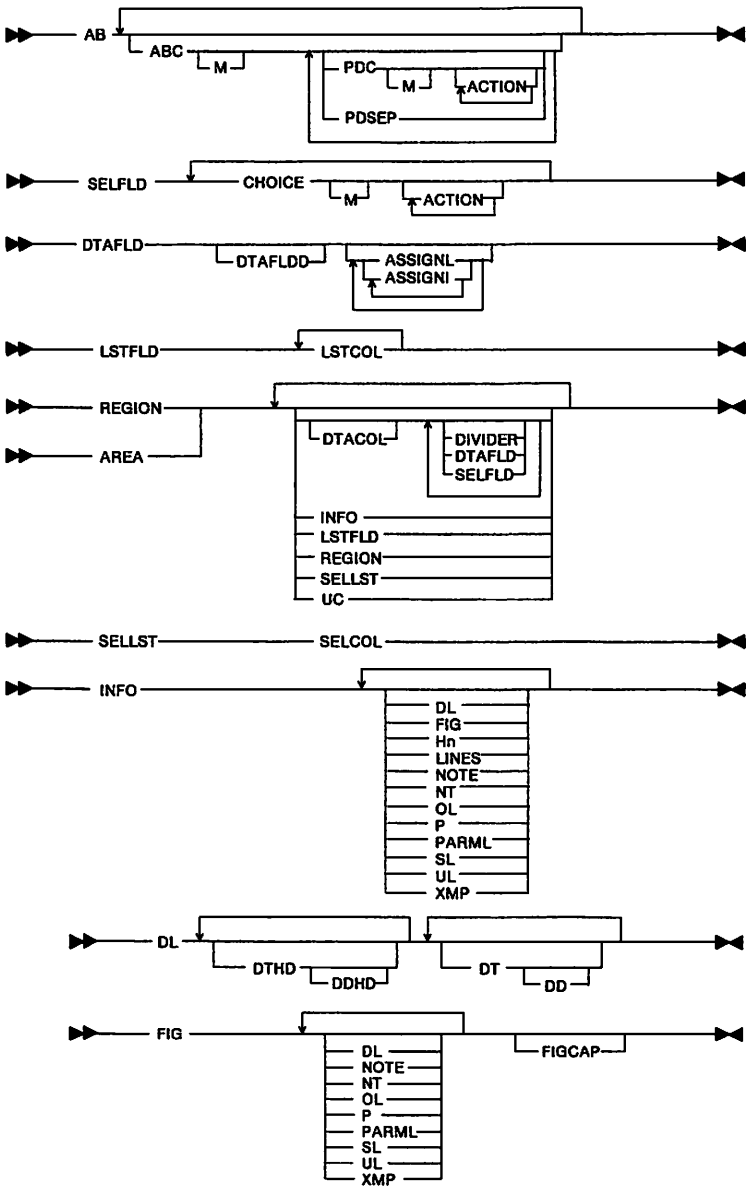


Application Panels
Used within: CAUTION, DD, FIG, INFO, LI, LINES, LP, NT, PD, WARNING
Nested tags: DL, NOTE, NT, OL, P, PARML, SL, UL
Help Panels
Used within: CAUTION, INFO, LI, LP, WARNING
Nested tags: NOTE, NT, OL, P, RP, SL, UL

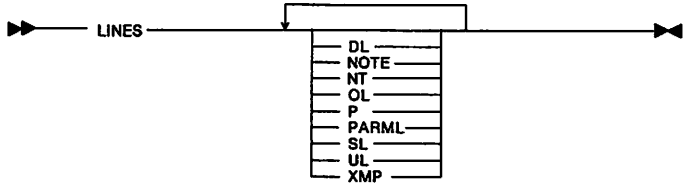
Nesting Order of Dialog Tag Language Tags

The following diagrams can be used as a guide for the nesting of DTL tags.

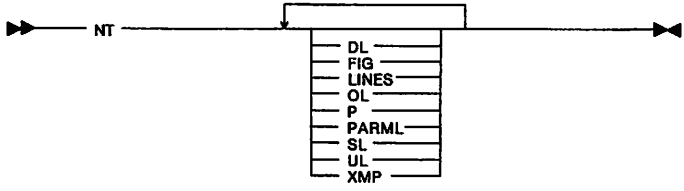




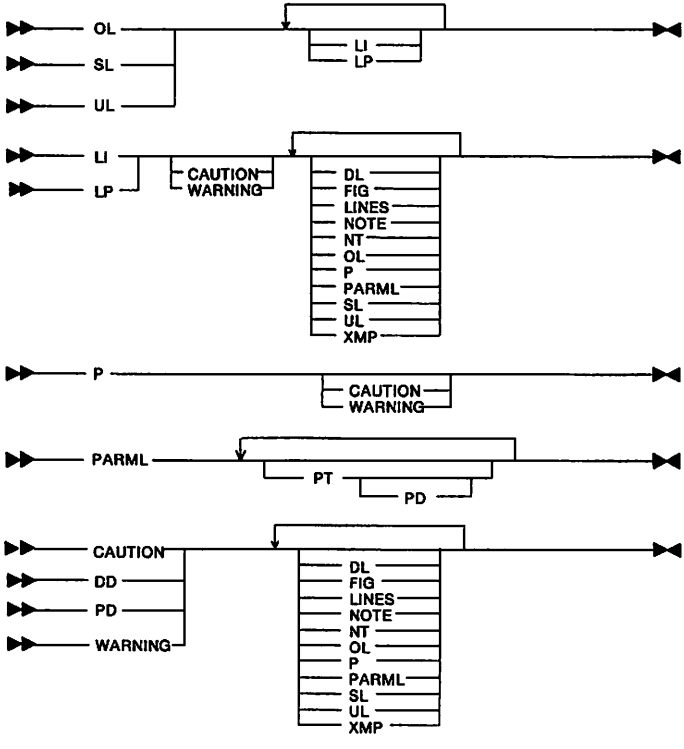
Note: You cannot nest FIG or LINES anywhere within the FIG tag.

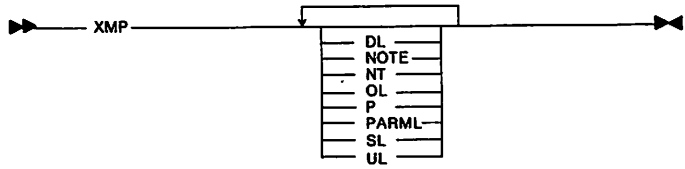


Note: You cannot nest FIG or LINES anywhere within the LINES tag.

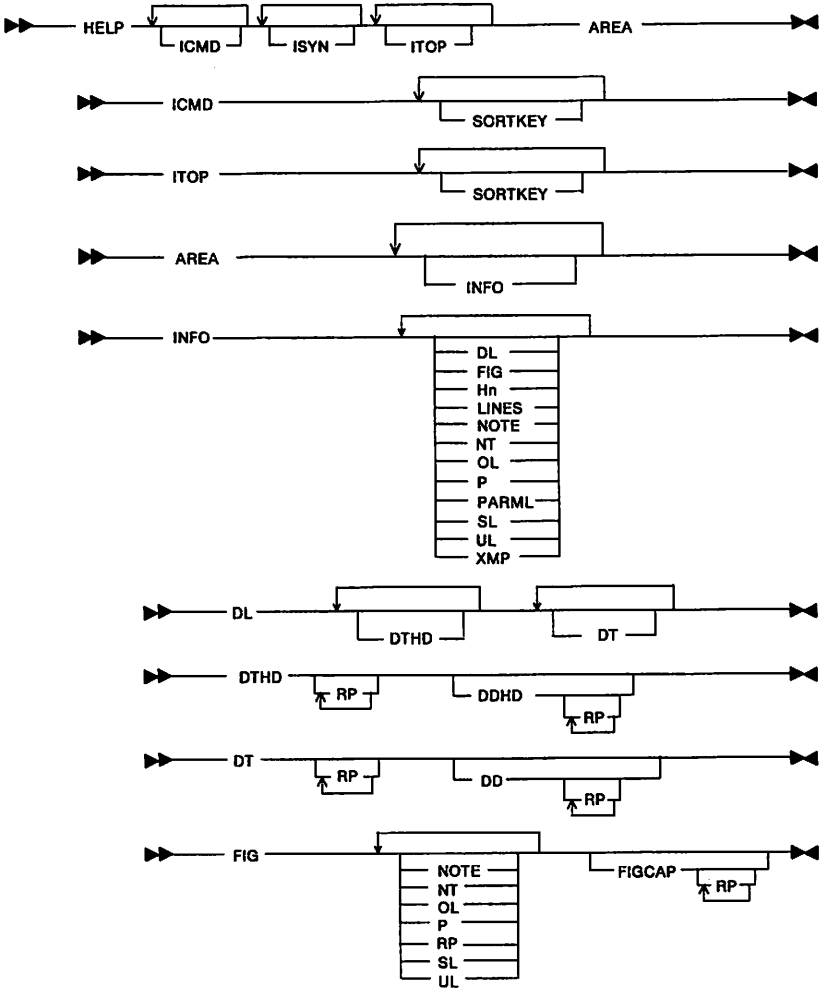


Note: You cannot nest NOTE or NT anywhere within the NT tag.

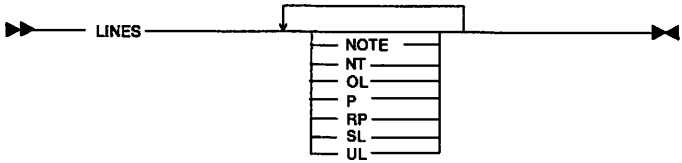




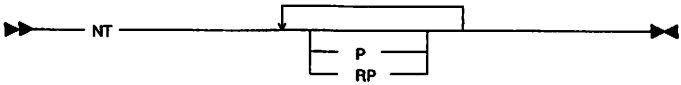
Note: You cannot nest XMP, LINES, or FIG anywhere within the XMP tag.



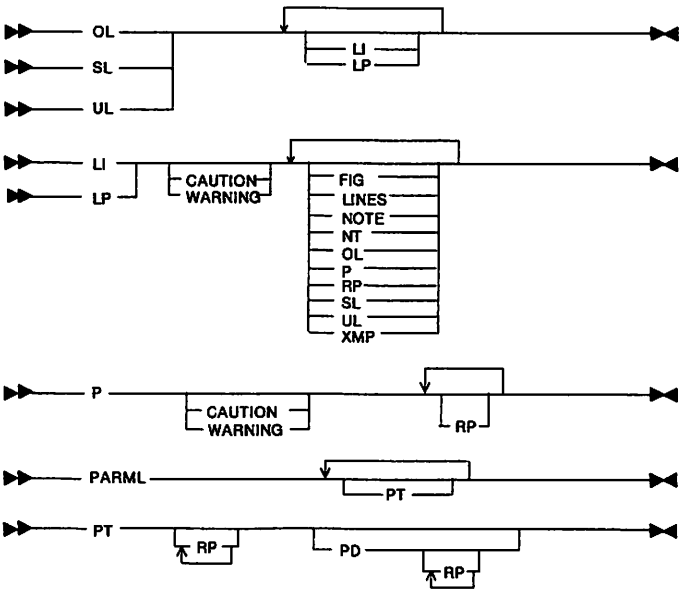
Note: You cannot nest FIG or LINES anywhere within the FIG tag.

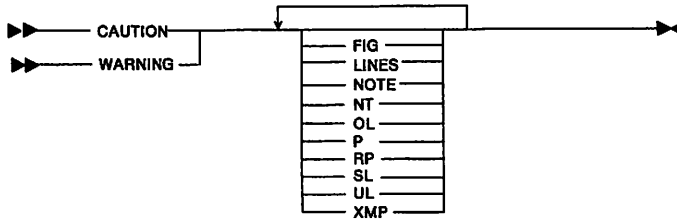


Note: You cannot nest FIG or LINES anywhere within the LINES tag.

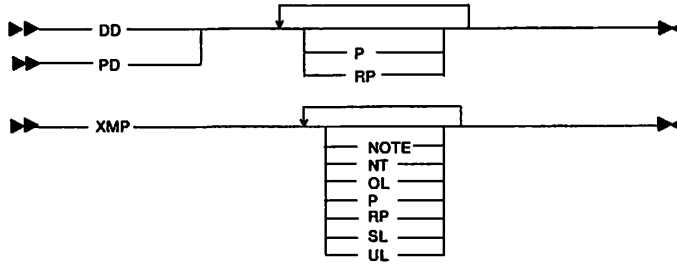


Note: You cannot nest NOTE or NT anywhere within the NT tag.





Note: You cannot nest CAUTION or WARNING anywhere within the CAUTION or WARNING tags.



Note: You cannot nest FIG, LINES, or XMP anywhere within the XMP tag.

Dialog Tag Language Commands Summary

General Rules For DTL Commands

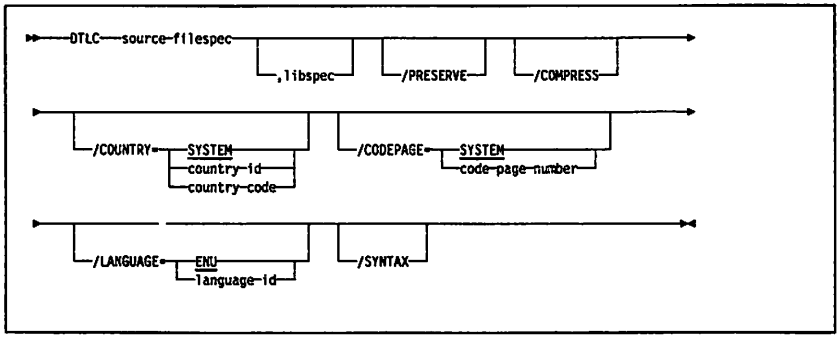
The following rules apply to the DTL commands:

- The DTL commands are issued on the OS/2 command line.
- If the filename includes any of the following special characters: semicolon (;), comma (,), plus sign (+), or the space character, the filename must be enclosed in double quotes.
- If there is a semicolon (;) within the command parameters, the semicolon is treated as the end of the parameter list, and all subsequent characters are ignored.
- All parameters are positional and must be separated by commas.
- If you specify a list of names in a command, each name must be separated by either a blank or a plus sign (+).
- Equal signs (=) and colons (:) can be used interchangeably to separate an option and its value.
- All options associated with the DTL commands must be preceded by the slash (/) symbol.
- All options associated with the DTL commands can be abbreviated. For example, the /PRESERVE option associated with the DTLC command can be typed as /P.

  Generally, you can abbreviate options to their first character. However, in the case of the /COMPRESS, /COUNTRY, and /CODEPAGE options, the minimum abbreviations are the first three characters (/COM, /COU, and /COD, respectively).

DTLC Command

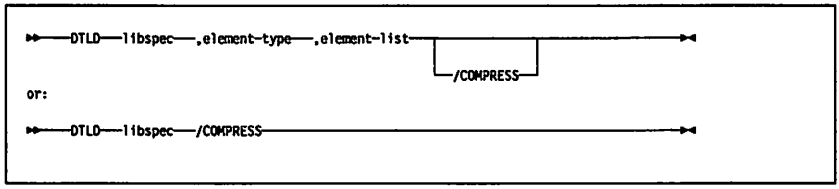
The DTLC command creates dialog elements in HLP or DTL library files.



Enter DTLC ? to get an online description of the DTLC parameters.

DTLD Command

The DTLD command deletes specified dialog elements from a DTL library.



Enter DTLD ? to get an online description of the DTLD parameters.

DTLC and DTLD Exit Values

The tables on pages 45 through 45 contain a complete listing of the DTLC and DTLD exit values, the result of each exit value, and the valid ID values for the /COUNTRY and /LANGUAGE options.

DTLC Exit Values

Table 8 shows and describes the exit values for DTLC.

Table 8. DTLC exit values

Exit value	Meaning	Result
0	The compiler found no markup errors, and issues no warnings or errors.	The dialog elements are created unless the /SYNTAX option was specified.
1	The compiler issues a warning message.	The dialog elements are created unless the /SYNTAX option was specified, regardless of the number of warnings that are generated.
2	The compiler issues an error message.	No additional dialog elements are created, although syntax checking continues.
4	The compiler issues a severe error message.	The compiler ends all processing.

DTLD Exit Values

Table 9 shows and describes the exit values for DTLD.

Table 9. DTLD Exit Values

Exit value	Meaning	Result
0	DTLD found no errors, and issues no warnings or errors.	The DTLD call completes successfully.
4	DTLD issues a severe error message.	A return code of 4 halts a DTLD operation.

DTLC Country-ID List

Table 10 contains a complete listing of the valid country-IDs and country codes for the /COUNTRY parameter of the DTLC command.

Table 10 (Page 1 of 2). DTLC Country-ID List

ID	Country	Country code
AR	Argentina	003
AU	Australia	061
BE	Belgium	032
BO	Bolivia	003
BR	Brazil	003
CA	Canada	002, 001
CH	Switzerland	041
CL	Chile	003
CN	People's Republic of China	086
CO	Colombia	003
CR	Costa Rica	003
DD	German Democratic Republic	049
DE	Federal Republic of Germany	049
DK	Denmark	045
EC	Ecuador	003
ES	Spain	034
FI	Finland	358
FR	France	033
GB	United Kingdom	044
GT	Guatemala	003
GY	Guyana	003
HK	Hong Kong	099
HN	Honduras	003
IT	Italy	039
JP	Japan	081
KR	Republic of Korea	082
MX	Mexico	003
NI	Nicaragua	003

Table 10 (Page 2 of 2). DTLC Country-ID List		
ID	**Country**	**Country code**
NL	Netherlands	031
NO	Norway	047
PA	Panama	003
PE	Peru	003
PT	Portugal	351
PY	Paraguay	003
SE	Sweden	046
SR	Suriname	003
SV	El Salvador	003
TW	Republic of China	088
US	United States	001
UY	Uruguay	003
VE	Venezuela	003

DTLC Language-ID List

Table 11 contains a complete listing of the valid language-IDs and language files for the /LANGUAGE parameter of the DTLC command.

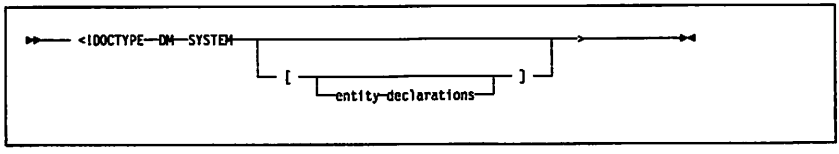
Table 11. DTLC Language-ID List

ID	Language	Language file
DAN	Danish	EDWNDAN.NLS
DEU	German	EDWNDEU.NLS
ENG	English UK	EDWNENG.NLS
ENU	English US	EDWNENU.NLS
ESP	Spanish	EDWNESP.NLS
FIN	Finnish	EDWNFIN.NLS
FRA	French	EDWNFRA.NLS
FRC	Canadian French	EDWNFRC.NLS
ITA	Italian	EDWNITA.NLS
NLD	Dutch	EDWNNLD.NLS
NOR	Norwegian	EDWNNOR.NLS
PTG	Portuguese	EDWNPTG.NLS
SVE	Swedish	EDWNSVE.NLS
UND	Undefined (user-defined)	EDWNUND.NLS

Markup Declaration

Document Type Declaration

The document type declaration (DOCTYPE) identifies the source file document type and the rules the source file must follow.



DOCTYPE
Indicates this is a document-type declaration.

DM
Indicates this is a DTL source file defining dialog elements.

SYSTEM
Indicates that the rules for the DOCTYPE are contained in an external file.

[
Indicates the beginning of the declaration subset. The declaration subset may contain entity declarations and parameter entity references.

entity-declarations
Entity-declarations that you define for a source file must be coded within the declaration subset. "Entity Declarations" on page 53 contains a complete description of entity declarations.

]
Indicates the end of the declaration subset.

Description

The DOCTYPE declaration must appear at the top of any DTL source file specified for compilation with the DTLC command. Files embedded in source files that are intended for compilation cannot contain a DOCTYPE declaration.

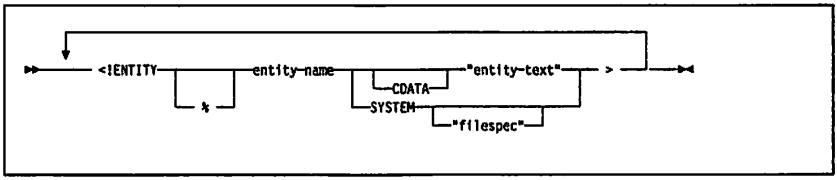
Example

The DOCTYPE statement declares the source file as a DM type file.

```
<!doctype dm system>

<varclass name=varc type='char 10'>

<varlist>
  <vardcl name=vard varclass=varc>
</varlist>

<panel name=panel>
⋮
```

Entity Declarations

Entities are symbolic names that are used to insert text into a file.



ENTITY
Indicates this is an entity declaration.

%
Indicates a parameter entity declaration. Must be followed by at least one space.

entity-name
The name of the entity.

It must follow these rules:

- One to eight (seven, if it is a parameter entity) characters in length.
- The first character must be alphabetic (a-z or A-Z).
- Remaining characters, if any, must be A-Z, a-z, 0-9, period (.), or hyphen (-).
- Entity-names are case-sensitive.

CDATA
Indicates that any delimiter characters in entity-text will not be interpreted as delimiters. This allows you to define entities with tags in entity-text that will be interpreted as data, not as tags.

For example the entity-text "<panel>" will not be interpreted as the PANEL tag if the CDATA keyword is used.

Note: CDATA cannot be used with parameter entities.

entity-text
The text associated with the entity reference. The text must be enclosed in single or double quotes. This text must be less that 253 bytes.

SYSTEM
Indicates this entity refers to an external file.

filespec
The name of the file to which the entity refers. If this is not specified it defaults to the name of the entity with an extension appended. The extension depends on the type of entity.

.GML is used for entities.
.SPE is used for parameter entities.

Description

Entities are symbolic names that are used to insert text into a file. The text that an entity refers to can be a simple string of characters or it can be the text from an entire file.

An entity reference is used to insert the text associated with the entity. Entities must be declared in the declaration subset of the DOCTYPE declaration before they can be referenced. To reference the entity in the source file, the entity name is preceded by an ampersand (&) to indicate it is an entity or a percent sign (%) to indicate it is a parameter entity. Both types of entities are ended with a semicolon (;). A blank or the end of the line may be used to end the entity reference instead of the semicolon.

References to entities can be made anywhere in the source file *after* the end of the DOCTYPE declaration.

References to parameter entities can only be made in the declaration subset after they have been declared.

Since entity declarations can only be made within the declaration subset, the parameter entity is the only way to embed a file of entity declarations. Parameter entities are used when an entity reference is needed in the declaration subset.

Conditions

If an end-of-line ends an entity reference, the end-of-line character is no longer processed as an end of line. Use a semicolon to end the entity reference if the end of line should be preserved.

An entity reference to an entity that has been declared is not required.

If the SYSTEM entity file cannot be found in the current directory, the DPATH is searched for the file. A full path may be specified for the filespec parameter if the file is not in the current directory or located on the DPATH.

Predefined Entities

This section lists the predefined entities for the Dialog Tag Language Compiler. These entities should be used when the symbol desired is not present on a keyboard, when it conflicts with a compiler delimiter symbol, or when it is in text that could be translated. The list is shown using the entity declaration format.

You do not need to declare a predefined entity in order to use it. If you use the entity in your source file as you would an entity that you declare within your document subset, the compiler performs the translation for you.

The Dialog Tag Language predefined entities include:

&gtsym;	greater than (>)
&ltsym;	less than (<)
:	colon (:)
&	ampersand (&)
&seml;	semicolon (;)
.	period (.)
&quote;	single quote (')
&dquote;	double quote (")
–	short dash (−)
&us;	underscore (_)
∨	logical or (|)
&sll;	back slash (\)
&lbrk;	left bracket ([)
&rbrk;	right bracket (])
&lbrc;	left brace ({)
&rbrc;	right brace (})
−	minus sign (−)
+	plus sign (+)

Dialog Manager Reference Summary

Dialog Manager Services Summary 59
- ADDPOP 59
- DISPLAY 59
- DMCLOSE 60
- DMOPEN 60
- FORCEXIT 61
- LIBDEF 61
- REMPOP 62
- VCOPY 62
- VDEFINE 63
- VDELETE 63
- VREPLACE 64
- VRESET 64

Dialog Manager Commands and Descriptions 65

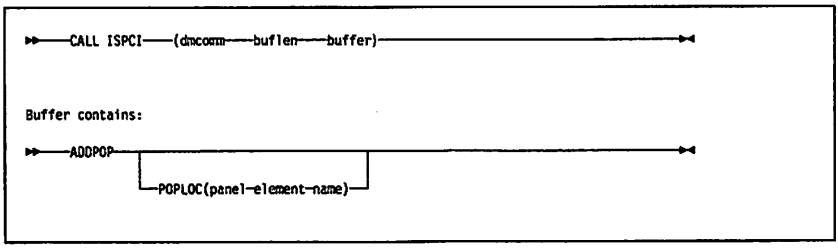
System Variables 69

Dialog Manager Services Summary

This chapter summarizes the Dialog Manager services syntax. For procedures language refer to the Dialog Manager Guide and Reference.

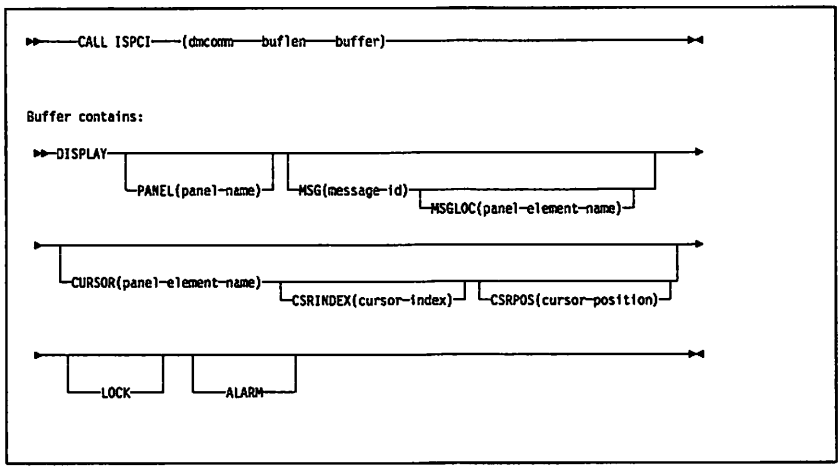
ADDPOP

Use the ADDPOP service to display panels in pop-up windows.



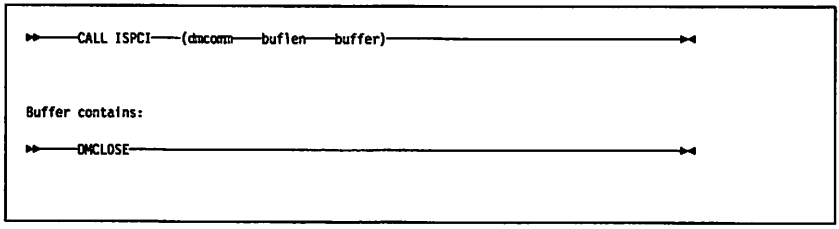
DISPLAY

Use the DISPLAY service to display a panel.



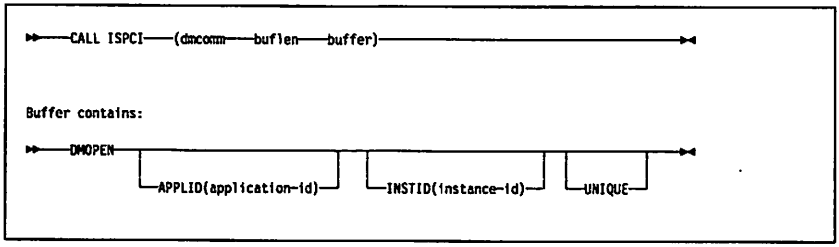
DMCLOSE

Use the DMCLOSE service to end a dialog initiated by a DMOPEN call.



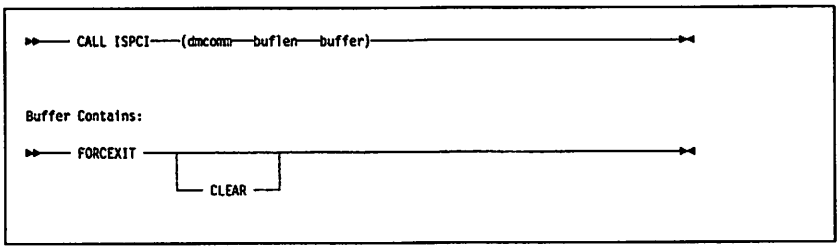
DMOPEN

Use the DMOPEN service to activate the Dialog Manager so that the DM application can issue dialog services.



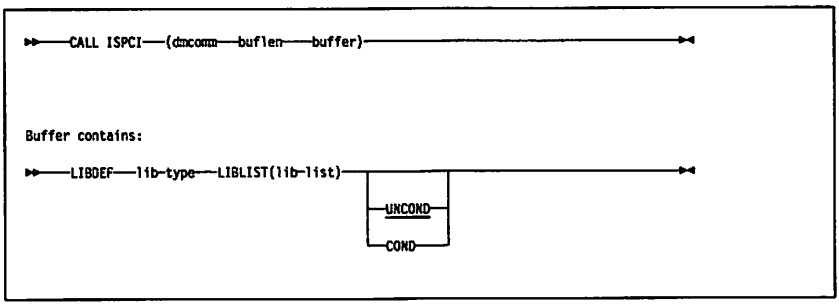
FORCEXIT

Use the FORCEXIT service from a non-Dialog Manager thread to cause a Dialog Manager thread to exit from its current DISPLAY service. Use the FORCEXIT service with the CLEAR parameter from a Dialog Manager thread to clear any pending FORCEXIT request.



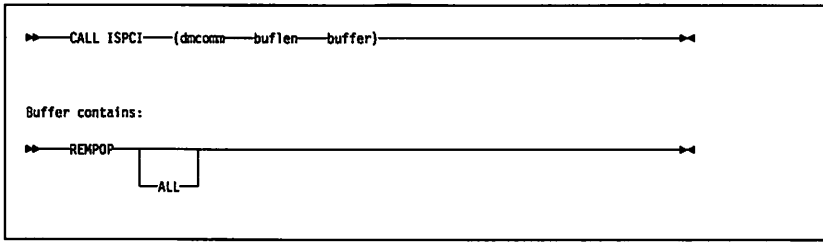
LIBDEF

Use the LIBDEF service to define a set of libraries dynamically.



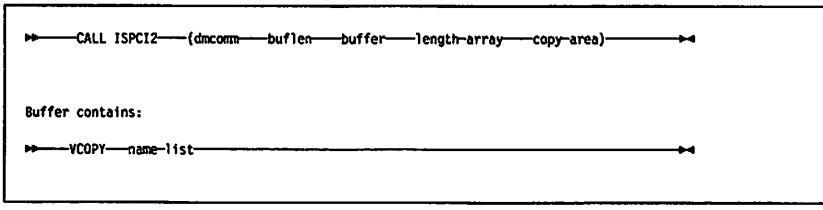
REMPOP

Use the REMPOP service to remove pop-up windows created by ADDPOP service calls.



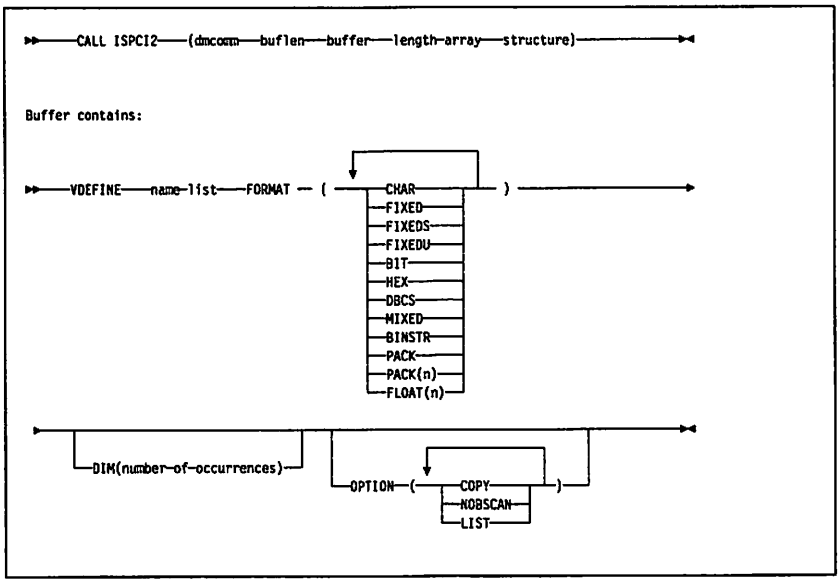
VCOPY

Use the VCOPY service to obtain a copy of dialog variables for your DM application.



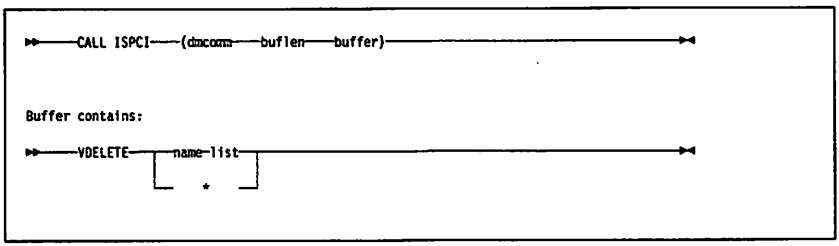
VDEFINE

Use the VDEFINE service to explicitly define dialog variables to the Dialog Manager.


CALL ISPCI2 (dmcomm buflen buffer length-array structure)
Buffer contains:
VDEFINE name-list FORMAT (CHAR FIXED FIXEDS FIXEDU BIT HEX DBCS MIXED BINSTR PACK PACK(n) FLOAT(n))
DIM(number-of-occurrences)
OPTION (COPY NOBSCAN LIST)

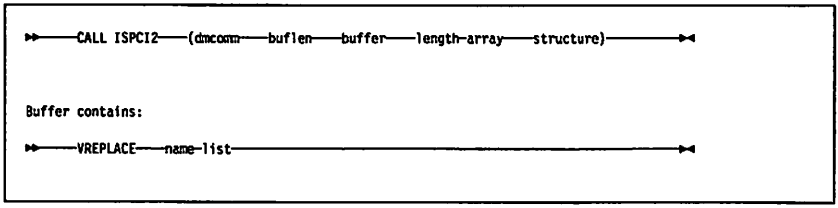
VDELETE

Use the VDELETE service to remove explicitly defined dialog variables from the dialog variable pool.



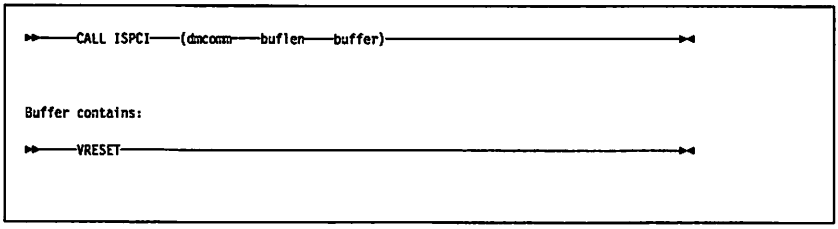
VREPLACE

Use the VREPLACE service to update the value of a dialog variable in the dialog variable pool.



VRESET

Use the VRESET service to reset the dialog variable pool to empty.



Dialog Manager Commands and Descriptions

The following table describes the commands supported by the Dialog Manager. The commands are arranged alphabetically.

In most cases, unless the DM application uses an application command table to override the normal behavior of a command, the processing of the command is transparent to the DM application.

Command	Description
ACTIONS	Switches the cursor to the action bar. If the cursor is already in the action bar, it switches back to the field that previously had the cursor. The Dialog Manager restricts the use of this command to the F10 key only.
BACKWARD	If the panel has a scrollable area, and the cursor is on a field within that area other than a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, this command displays information above that currently visible. The scroll increment is the size of the visible area minus one line. If the cursor is on a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, the information in the scrollable field above that currently visible would be displayed. The scroll increment is the size of the visible scrollable field minus one line. If the cursor is not on a control in the scrollable area or on a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, this command is ignored. **Note:** This command is most useful if mapped to a function key or an action bar pull-down choice.
CANCEL	If CANCEL is requested from a Dialog Manager message pop-up, the pop-up is removed and the cursor returns to the field on the underlying panel that last had the cursor. If CANCEL is requested from a panel displayed using the DISPLAY service call, the Dialog Manager returns: • A return code of 4. • A reason code indicating that CANCEL was requested. Reason codes indicating if validation was successful or not are returned in the Error Information section of the DM communication area. The Dialog Manager updates the variable pool regardless of the outcome of validation.

Command	Description
CHGDEFS	Displays a pop-up panel listing the current default values of the ZFKA, ZMSGID, and ZPANELID system variables. In addition to the variable names and current values, the panel displays descriptions of the function provided by each variable. An ENTER action from the CHGDEFS panel removes the panel and causes the variable values to be updated. A CANCEL action removes the panel without updating the variable values.
ENTER	The ENTER command requests the processing of the current panel. If ENTER is requested from a panel displayed using the DISPLAY service call, the Dialog Manager returns: • A return code of 0 • A reason code indicating that ENTER was requested. If variable validation fails, the panel will be redisplayed with an error message. Control will not return to the application on an ENTER action until all variable validation is successful.
EXIT	Requests that the current function be ended. If the current panel was displayed as a result of the DISPLAY service, the Dialog Manager returns: • A return code of 8. • A reason code indicating that EXIT was requested. Reason codes indicating if validation was successful or not are returned in the Error Information section of the DM communication area. The Dialog Manager updates the variable pool regardless of the outcome of validation.
EXHELP	Displays help text for an entire panel as opposed to a particular field within that panel. The text displayed is dependent on the panel that has the cursor or the panel from which help was originally requested.
FKA	Toggles the display (on or off) of the function key area for the current dialog.

Command	Description
FORWARD	If the panel has a scrollable area, and the cursor is on a field within that area other than a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, this command displays information below that currently visible. The scroll increment is the size of the visible area minus one line. If the cursor is on a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, information in the scrollable field below that currently visible would be displayed. The scroll increment is the size of the visible scrollable field minus one line. If the cursor is not on a control in the scrollable area or on a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, this command is ignored. **Note:** This command is most useful if mapped to a function key or an action bar pull-down choice.
HELP	Displays help text for a panel field, a message, a command, or a panel depending upon the context indicated by the cursor position.
HELPHELP	Displays a panel describing Help for help.
INDEX	Displays the help index panel.
KEYS	Displays the keys help panel named in ZKEYHELP.
LEFT	If the panel has a scrollable area, and the cursor is on a field within that area other than a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, this command displays information to the left of that currently visible. The scroll increment is one-third of the visible area. If the cursor is on a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, information in the scrollable field to the left of that currently visible would be displayed. The scroll increment is one-third of the visible scrollable field. If the cursor is not on a control in the scrollable area or on a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, this command is ignored. **Note:** This command is most useful if mapped to a function key or an action bar pull-down choice.
PANELID	Toggles the display of panel identifiers for the current dialog. The Dialog Manager updates the system variable ZPANELID to represent the current state of the panel ID option and saves the value in the dialog variable pool.

Command	Description
RETRIEVE	Displays previously entered commands in an active command entry field. It is only valid when the command entry field has the input focus. The commands are displayed one at a time, in a reverse sequence to which they were entered (last-in, first-out). This allows the user to easily recall a command for resubmission from the command line or to edit the command before entering it. The Dialog Manager does not retain an entered command for retrieval when the user: • Enters commands using action fields • Enters commands using keys assigned to commands • Enters commands using SELFLD pull-down choice selections. The RETRIEVE command is never placed on the retrieval stack.
RIGHT	If the panel has a scrollable area, and the cursor is on a field within that area other than a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, this command displays information to the right of that currently visible. The scroll increment is one-third of the visible area. If the cursor is on a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, information in the scrollable field to the right of that currently visible would be displayed. The scroll increment is one-third of the visible scrollable field. If the cursor is not on a control in the scrollable area or on a scrollable field, such as a list field or selection list, this command is ignored. **Note:** This command is most useful if mapped to a function key or an action bar pull-down choice.

Dialog Manager Keys

The Dialog Manager automatically adds default keys to your key mapping list if you do not specify them in your source file. The keys are:

Enter

Esc=Cancel

F3=Exit

F1=Help

Note: The F1 key cannot be overridden although help can be assigned to another key.

System Variables

The system variables are described with type and pool information in the following tables. Some system variables are also discussed with the Dialog Manager service to which they apply.

- The first column gives the name of the variable.
- The second column indicates the variable type. The following abbreviations are used:

  In Input variable, set by a DM application to provide information to the Dialog Manager.

  out Output variable, set by the Dialog Manager to provide information to DM applications.

  non Non-modifiable output variable. In some cases, the variable is dynamically evaluated by the Dialog Manager; for example, ZIDATE. The DM application cannot modify the variable.

  user User-modifiable variable. Although the DM application cannot modify these variables, the values can be modified by the user using DM commands.

- The third column gives the maximum length of the variable. All system variables are in character format unless explicitly stated otherwise. Values are left justified and padded with blanks on the right.

  DBCS blanks will be used if the data is found to be DBCS.

- The fourth column gives a brief description of the variable.

Date and Time

Name	Type	Len	Description
ZDATEF	non	8	Dialog national language date format using the characters DD for day, MM for month, and YY for year. ZDATEF contains the national language date delimiter. For example, MM/DD/YY or DD.MM.YY.
ZDAY	non	2	Day of the month (2 characters).
ZIDATE	non	6	Current date with a two-digit year. The format of ZIDATE is YYMMDD (year, month, day).
ZITIME	non	4	Current time of day (hours and minutes) based on a 24-hour clock. The format is HHMM.
ZJUL	non	6	The current Julian date with a two-digit year. The format is YY.DDD.
ZMONTH	non	2	Month of the year (2 characters).
ZSTDDATE	non	8	Current date with four-digit year. The format is YYYYMMDD (year, month, day).
ZSTDJUL	non	8	The current Julian date with a four-digit year. The format is YYYY.DDD.
ZSTDTIME	non	6	Current time of day (hours, minutes, and seconds) based on the 24-hour clock. The format is HHMMSS.
ZSTDYEAR	non	4	Year (4 characters)
ZTS	non	1	Dialog national language separator character for ZITIME.
ZYEAR	non	2	Year (2 characters)

General

Name	Type	Len	Description
Z	non	0	Null variable.
ZAPPLID	non	4	Application identifier specified on the APPLID parameter of the DMOPEN service call.
ZCMD	out	255	The command name or parameters to be passed to the DM application for handling. If the action associated with the command is PASSTHRU, then ZCMD contains the command name and its parameters, if any. If the action is SETVERB, then ZCMD contains only the command parameters and ZVERB contains the command name.
ZCS	non	1-5	Currency symbol for the dialog national language. ZCS is dynamically evaluated.
ZDS	non	1	Decimal separator character for the dialog national language. ZDS is dynamically evaluated.
ZENVIR	non	32	Environment description (content is environment dependent). • 1 to 8 contain the product name, version, release, and modification level • 9 to 16 contain the operating system name • 17 to 32 contain blanks and are reserved.
ZFKA	user	1	Current setting for the function key area form. The default dialog-level value for this variable is set when the first DMOPEN for a dialog is issued. The user can modify the value of ZFKA by using the Dialog Manager CHGDEFS command or the Dialog Manager FKA command. Modifications to the value will be retained for the duration of the current dialog or until changed again within the dialog. The value is a single-character digit with the following meanings: • 0 – Do not display FKA • 1 – Display short form of FKA. The default value is 0.

Name	Type	Len	Description
ZHELPTTL	in	255	Character string to be used as the window title for the DM application's help window. If not specified, the application's primary window title will be used.
ZKEYHELP	in	8	The name of the keys help panel to be displayed when the KEYS command is run. This keys help panel remains in effect until you change the ZKEYHELP variable value.
ZMSGID	user	1	Current user setting that determines whether or not the message ID should be displayed. The Dialog Manager sets the default dialog-level value for this variable when the first DMOPEN for a dialog is issued. The user can modify the value of ZMSGID by using the Dialog Manager CHGDEFS command. Modifications to the value will be retained for the duration of the current dialog or until changed again within the dialog. The value is a single-character digit with the following meanings: • 0 – Do not display message ID • 1 – Display message ID. The default value is 0.
ZPANELID	user	1	Current setting for the panel identifier option. The default dialog-level value for this variable is set when the first DMOPEN for a dialog is issued. The user can modify the value of ZPANELID by using the Dialog Manager CHGDEFS command or the Dialog Manager PANELID command. Modifications to the value will be retained for the duration of the current dialog or until changed again within the dialog. The value is a single-character digit with the following meanings: • 0 – Do not display panel ID • 1 – Display panel ID. The default value is 0.
ZTHS	non	1	Thousands separator for the dialog national language. ZTHS is dynamically evaluated.
ZVERB	out	8	The command name to be returned to the program for handling, after a SETVERB action has occurred. The command parameters, if any, are returned in ZCMD.

Name	Type	Len	Description
ZWINICON	in	8	The name of the icon defined using the ICON tag that is to be used on a PWS when the DM application's primary window is minimized.
ZWINTTL	in	255	Character string to be used as the window title for the DM application primary window. The maximum length of the character string is 255 bytes.

Display Characteristics

Name	Type	Len	Description
ZDBCS	non	1	The value is a single-character digit with the following meanings: • 0 – The display device does not have DBCS display capabilities. • 1 – The display device does have DBCS display capabilities.

Information Returned from Display Processing

Name	Type	Len	Description
ZCURFLD	out	8	The name of the field (or list column) that contains the cursor when the user exits the panel.
ZCURINX	out	5	The subscript of the array element that contains the cursor when the user exits the panel. This system variable will contain a zero unless the variable displayed in the field specified by ZCURFLD was defined with the VDEFINE *number-of-occurrences* parameter. The value of ZCURINX is expressed in character format.
ZCURPOS	out	5	The position of the cursor within the field specified by ZCURFLD when the user exits the panel. The value of ZCURPOS is expressed in character format. This system variable will contain a zero if the field that had the cursor was not a list field.

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